

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.57

LIBRARY,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

. . SPRING 1901 . .

· ILLUSTRATED ·
· DESCRIPTIVE ·
· CATALOGUE ·

VILLAGE NURSERIES

Jos. H. Black, Son & Co.
PROPRIETORS

HIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Guarantee and Conditions of Sale.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Remit by Money Order on Hightstown, N. J., Registered Letter, Draft, or Express Money Order.

Address all letters, JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO., HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

Directions for Ordering.—Write your name and address plainly, never omitting to give Post Office address, County and State. No matter how often you write follow the above directions. Always state distinctly the size and grade of stock ordered, as per the grades given in this Catalogue. We cannot change the grades from these given. **Be sure to give directions how to ship, whether by Mail, Express or Freight.** When these conditions, are not complied with, we will use our own judgement and ship the way we think best. Keep a correct copy of the order so that when the stock arrives you will know exactly whether you get what you have ordered.

Prices in this Catalogue do away with all previous quotations. The prices are for the quantities named, but half-dozen, fifty and five hundred will be supplied at dozen, hundred and thousand rates, respectively. In ordering small fruits, single plants of a variety cannot be supplied at dozen rates. Payments invariably in advance. Goods sent by express C. O. D., only when one-half of the amount is sent with order.

Packing.—All goods are packed free. Notwithstanding this fact, we use the utmost care and pack according to the distance and to our customers' best interest. Everything is labeled.

Shipping.—We deliver all goods free at Freight and Express office at Hightstown, after that they are out of our control and we are not responsible for them. State plainly to what points goods should be sent.

Claims.—All claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, at which time they will be carefully considered and adjusted.

Substitution.—Where no instructions in this respect accompany the order, we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly similar as possible. If the selection of varieties is left entirely to us, we shall send only such kinds as are acknowledged to give general satisfaction.

Shipping Season.—Our packing season commences in the Fall at 15th of October, and lasts as long as safe to ship, and in the Spring about March 1st, and continues until about the 15th of May.

How Far do we Ship?—We can and have shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Having shipped plants in good condition to Australia and New Zealand, we feel assured that we can ship to all parts of the World.

Trees and Plants by Mail.—We make a specialty of filling Mail orders, and we call your attention to the prices given in this Catalogue on goods sent by Mail to any part of the Country. **Positively we cannot send any stock by Mail unless it is so quoted in Catalogue.**

Trees by Express or Freight.—The weight of trees and plants varies with sizes and varieties. When packed their average weight will be about as follows: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach trees, first-class, 150 lbs. per 100; second-class, 100 lbs. per 100; Grapes, Currants, and Gooseberries, 2 yrs., 30 lbs. per 100; Blackberries and Red Raspberries, 10 lbs. per 100; Black Raspberries, 5 lbs. per 100; Strawberries, 30 lbs. per 1,000.

Acknowledging Orders.—We acknowledge all orders when received, and if you do not hear from us after a reasonable length of time, please duplicate your order, stating how much money you sent, and how it was sent, and then, being sure to sign your name, giving Post Office, County and State every time you write.

Testing New Varieties.—Our facilities for testing new varieties of fruit are the very best and we would be pleased to receive anything to be tried on our extensive experimental grounds. We will give everything a fair trial, and positively will not let anything sent in this way go out of our hands without instructions from the owner.

Reference.—We refer you to the First National Bank, of Hightstown, N. J., or to any reliable Eastern Nursery or New York or Philadelphia Seedsman.

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO., Hightstown, N. J.

DISTANCE TO SET STOCK.

Apples	30x30 ft.,	48 trees per acre.
Pears, Std.,	20x20 ft.,	110 " "
Pears, Dwf.,	12x12 ft.,	200 " "
Peaches, Plums and Apricots,	18x18 ft.,	135 " "
Strong-growing Cherries,	20x20 ft.,	110 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries,	16x16 ft.,	170 " "
Grapes,	10x16 ft.,	275 vines "
Asparagus,	2x5 ft.,	4,250 plants "
Currants and Gooseberries,	2x4 ft.,	5,450 bushes "
Raspberries and Blackberries,	3x6 ft.,	2,420 plants "
Strawberries,	1x3 ft.,	14,500 " "

It would not be advisable in any of the above cases to shorten the distances; better lengthen them out a little, rather than lessen them.

In finding the number of plants or trees that a piece of ground will hold, determine the distance you are to set them apart; pace your piece of ground to find how many rows you will have; also find how many it will take for each row; find the product of the two and you have the number that you want.

LOCATION.

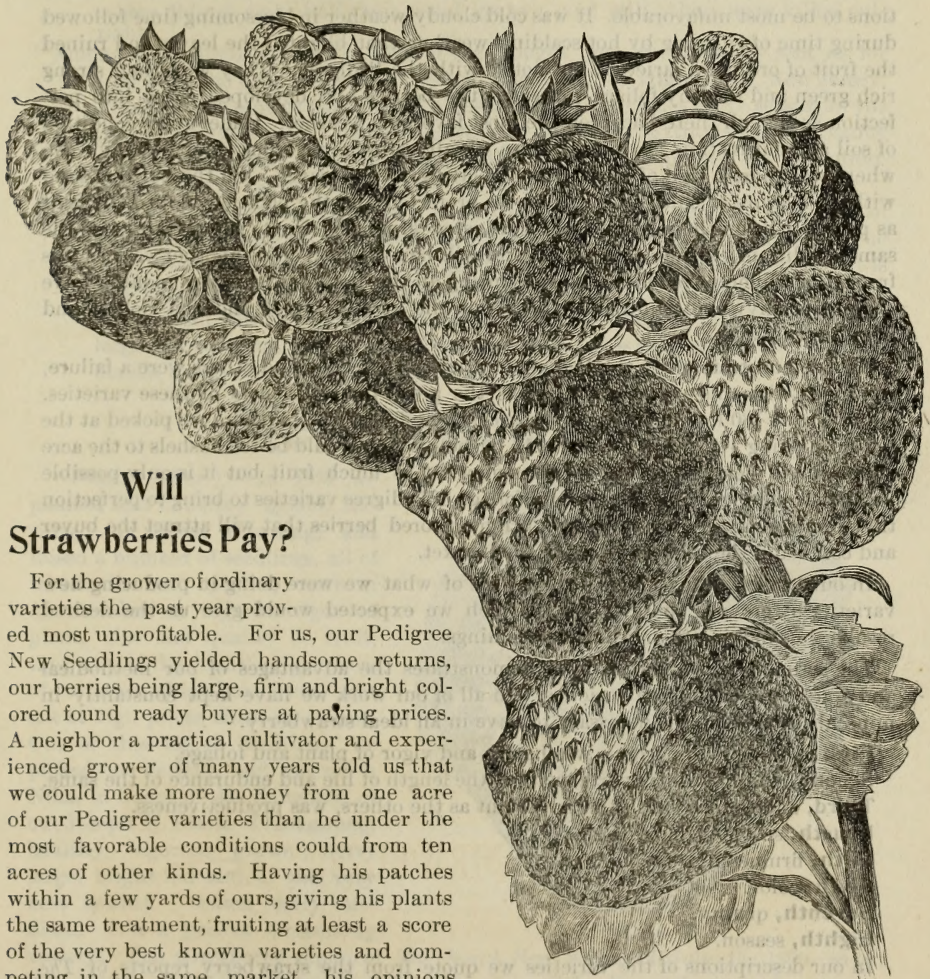
The Village Nurseries are at Hightstown, which is on the Camden and Amboy Division of the P. R. R., is 48 miles from New York via South Amboy, and 21 miles from Philadelphia via Camden, and only 14 miles from Trenton. To reach Hightstown from New York take the P. R. R., foot Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets, from Philadelphia take the P. R. R., Broad or Market streets.



In preparing the soil for strawberries the most essential point to be observed is to have the ground plowed deeply; any moderately rich soil is sufficient for the healthy growth of the plants. The earlier they are planted in the Spring the better, keeping the roots from being dried by the wind or sun. To produce large berries, the runners must be pinched off, thereby throwing the strength of the plant into the fruit.

"Pedigree."

New Seedling Strawberries.



Will

Strawberries Pay?

For the grower of ordinary varieties the past year proved most unprofitable. For us, our Pedigree New Seedlings yielded handsome returns, our berries being large, firm and bright colored found ready buyers at paying prices. A neighbor a practical cultivator and experienced grower of many years told us that we could make more money from one acre of our Pedigree varieties than he under the most favorable conditions could from ten acres of other kinds. Having his patches within a few yards of ours, giving his plants the same treatment, fruiting at least a score of the very best known varieties and competing in the same market, his opinions were based upon actual comparisons in quantity of fruit and prices obtained.

He, afterward, publicly made the statement at a Horticultural Society meeting that no strawberries paid in Mercer County this year excepting the Pedigree Seedlings grown by Jos. H. Black Son & Co. of Hightstown.

We will tell you briefly the conditions under which we fruited them. One patch was fruiting for the fourth time, another was planted on heavy soil in August 1899

and was given good but not extraordinary culture, another was planted in the spring, 1899, along with other varieties for plants and without any idea of fruiting and thus it happened that many pistillate varieties were placed together and proper pollinization was impossible, this was on most ordinary kind of loamy ground and the cultivation the least possible to keep the weeds down and no manure or fertilizer had been put on the ground for years. The fourth patch was planted in a field of drifting sand no fertilizer or manure used and so poor that it required but very little cultivation to keep the weeds down and therefor received but little.

The fact that other varieties were an almost total failure shows the weather conditions to be most unfavorable. It was cold cloudy weather in blossoming time followed during time of ripening by hot scalding weather that blighted the leaves and ruined the fruit of ordinary varieties, but not so with the Pedigree. They with their strong rich green and healthy foliage protected the berries and developed them into perfection as though there had been the most favorable weather. Under every condition of soil and cultivation the plants were equally strong, vigorous, and healthy. No where was there a sign of blighting or spotting of the leaves. On the burning sand without manure or cultivation the leaves protected and the plant developed the fruit as perfectly as on the manured and cultivated grounds. Up to the present time the same conditions exist and we expect and will have as good crops another year as this from these different patches. Never, during all the hot, dry summer months have the plants anywhere shown anything but the greatest vigor and the richest and healthiest foliage.

This demonstrates why the Pedigree varieties succeeded and others were a failure, combined with this excellent foliage is the great productiveness of these varieties. On five rows 180 feet long which is scarcely one-fifteenth of an acre we picked at the second picking 411 quarts or nearly 13 bushels which would be 195 bushels to the acre at one single picking. Other varieties may set as much fruit but it is only possible for the strong plant and the healthy foliage of Pedigree varieties to bring to perfection this immense quantity of large firm bright colored berries that will attract the buyer and command the highest prices in the market.

In our last catalogue we gave an outline of what we were doing in producing new varieties by crossing those varieties, which we expected would give us the desired results thus making them Pedigree Seedlings.

The actual results obtained fully demonstrates the advantages of our methodical and systematic crossing of varieties. In all of our work we have kept constantly in mind all that would be necessary to have in an ideal strawberry.

First, and most important, was health and vigor of plant and foliage.

Second, and next in importance, was the length of life and endurance of the same.

Third, and to many, fully as important as the others, was productiveness.

Fourth, size and shape.

Fifth, firmness.

Sixth, color.

Seventh, quality.

Eighth, season.

In our descriptions of the varieties we quote from the strawberry reports of *The Rural New Yorker*, and we especially call your attention to the introduction to their reports of 1898.

“The climate and the soil of the Rural Grounds are not especially favorable to strawberries. The season has been exceptionally cold, rainy and backward, and there has been less difference between the ripening periods of the early, intermediate and late kinds than usual. The season has, therefore, been short.”

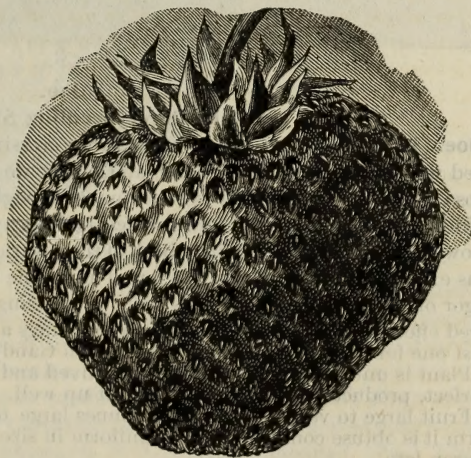
The Rural New Yorker of July 15, 1899, says: "The drought at the Rural Grounds is broken, broken quite too late to help strawberries and raspberries (black and red), while the crops of currants and gooseberries must fall far short of the average production. For testing the productiveness of varieties of strawberries, the season has been a failure. The early kinds were somewhat checked, the intermediate did not yield half a crop, and the late and latest kinds yielded only nubbins, as one would say, if speaking of the last ears of the Fall crop of Indian corn. Still, the strawberry season had its compensations. One being that some varieties did not, apparently, suffer in the least as to foliage, while others did not make half their usual growth, and still others were killed outright.

"Among the vigorous growers in spite of the drought, were the varieties sent us for trial from the firm of Joseph H. Black, Son & Co., of Hightstown, New Jersey. This firm has sent us from one to a dozen different varieties every season for the past six or eight years. *Invariably* we have reported "extravigorous" plants, and the past season of unprecedented dry weather has proved no exception. In size, all the berries, as will be seen, rank from medium to very large."

M. CRAWFORD, the greatest strawberry specialist of the U. S., June 23, 1898, says of specimens of Pedigree New Seedling Strawberries sent him by express: "The sample of strawberries came in as good condition as could be expected. It is rarely that a small lot ever gets here in good shape. I am pleased with the "Joe," and will want some plants as soon as it is offered. The berries are so large and beautiful, and so many ripe at a time. It is seldom that one sees such berries under common cultivation."

New Varieties.

"Nina." (Per.) — In 1891 we planted seed of Jersey Queen, fertilized by Chas. Downing, and raised a number of seedlings, all of which, in our opinion, were of more value as regards vigor of plant, size and quality of fruit, than any of the countless numbers of varieties which have been sent out at high prices since that time. Out of this lot of seedlings we picked one variety, and named it Nina, in honor of the daughter of our Joseph H. Black. Plant strong, healthy, vigorous grown; berry large, bright red and of the very best quality. Season early medium. It is a perfect blossoming variety. The strawberry report of *The Rural New Yorker* of July 15, 1899, says: "Bi-sexual. June 2, leaf stems a foot to 18 inches high, leaves large and vigorous. Productive first picking. Berries scarlet, often hollow in the center. June 4, ripening freely; round heart shape. June 9, ripening freely. June 9, perfect heart shape, medium size. June 12, still bearing. June 25, medium size berries here and there, now of the richest quality."



"Nina."

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 35c. per dozen. By freight or express, 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.



Joe.

A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

[Joe. (Per)]-This variety was obtained after crossing three times. The first two varieties used were Middlefield and Chairs, and, while we did not expect great results from this cross, yet we hoped for and were fortunate enough to get a seedling that resembled the Middlefield in quality and form, which had always attracted us to this variety; also showed the size of the Chairs. Both of these varieties being productive, this seedling was exceptionally so, and it was found advisable to get a cross that would increase the vigor of the plants, and this was done by crossing with Sharpless which had the desired effect; but there was in all these seedlings a lack of firmness, and selecting the best one for the purpose we crossed it with Gandy, and from this lot we selected Joe.

Plant is unusually vigorous and long lived and foliage is clean and healthy. Flower perfect, productive, and carries its fruit up well.

Fruit large to very large, and continues large to the end of the season, firm; in form it is obtuse conical and very uniform in size; red with red flesh; quality good; season late.

The Rural New Yorker reports July 17, 1897: "Plants received September, 1895. Perfect flower. June 8, just changing color. June 11, berries large to largest size; quite firm medium red, red flesh, of good quality. June 21, still ripening a few berries of medium to large size and of good quality. Vines still of exceptional vigor."

In their report of July 16, 1898, they say: "It is a hardy, long-lived variety just beginning to ripen. June 17, at its height. Peduncle stout, holding the berries up well. We have never seen cleaner, thriftier foliage."

Price.—50c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid at dozen and 100 rates.

Carrie Silvers. (Imp.)—This variety was sent to *The Rural New Yorker* as Carrie, under which name they tested it. There being another Carrie strawberry, and fearing confusion, we changed it by adding Silvers.

This variety was the result of crossing with Sharpless a seedling of Warfield fertilized by Parker Earle.

Plant and foliage strong, vigorous and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berry large, bright red, good quality and firm.

The Rural New Yorker reports July 17, 1897: "Plants received September, 1895. The berries of 1896 began to ripen June 3. They were of the largest size and much the shape of Parker Earle, having some neck, and being largest in the middle and tapering towards the stem and tip. June 2, plants exceptionally vigorous; leaf stems long; peduncles, stout and berries well held up. June 8, just beginning to change color. Large to largest size. The shape this season varies from round to broadly heart-shaped, few berries having any neck. Medium red color, red flesh, of good quality and fairly firm. June 16. There are many ripe berries, and so many green ones that it may be regarded as not only a late variety, but one ripening through a long period. June 21, still bearing many berries."

The report of July 16, 1898, says: "Carrie Silvers is a long lived, vigorous variety of considerable merit. It begins to ripen early in June and continues until June 27. It is an extremely productive variety."



"Carrie Silvers."

A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

The Rural New Yorker on January 14, 1899 in answer to an inquiry says of Carrie Silvers: "A Canadian reader says that this variety is represented by some growers as an improved Haverland, and if it is an improvement in flavor and firmness, it is the berry for that section, as out of 13 varieties he fruited last year, the Haverland was the most productive. Our first reports about the Carrie Silvers were made during the season of 1896. The plants were sent to us by Jos. H. Black, Son & Co., Hightstown, N. J., during September 1895. The berry, the first season, reminded us of Parker Earle in shape. During the past two seasons, the shape has been from round to broadly heart-shaped and regular. We regard it as, in all respects, better than Haverland, the flesh firmer, the color brighter and the size larger. Both are pistillate, ripening in midseason. The Carrie Silvers is exceedingly productive, also hardy and vigorous."

Price.—50c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000. By mail, postpaid at dozen and 100 retes.



“Stella.”
A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

Stella. (Imp.)—A seedling of Bubach and Sharpless was crossed with Gandy. All of these varieties are exceptionally large berries, but Stella surpasses them all in this respect and combines with size the exceptional vigor and health of the plant of Sharpless, productiveness of Bubach, and firmness of Gandy.

Plants exceedingly robust and healthy; flower, imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, fine quality and very firm. Midseason to late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says of “Stella,” “Plants received September 1895. Imperfect flower. June 2, vigorous plants. June 8: None ripe yet. June 11: Berries from large to the largest size, varying from round to broadly heart-shaped and irregular; scarlet color, red flesh, firm, of mild quality. June 21: Many berries green and ripe; variable shape. June 27: Still bearing a few.

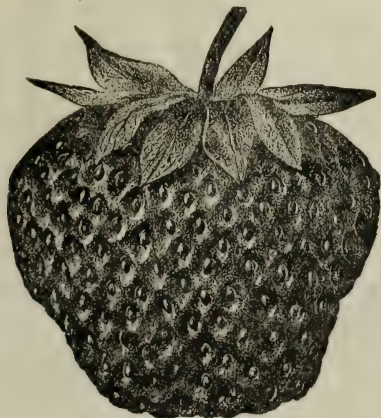
Report of July 16, 1898, says: “Stella was at its best June 17. It is unusually productive, form large to very large, varying from round to broadly heart-shaped and irregular. Scarlet color, firm, red flesh of mild quality.”

Price.—50c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100. By mail, postpaid at same prices.

Reba. (Imp.)—A seedling of Bubach and Chas. Downing, crossed by Gandy. The size and immense productiveness of this berry will particularly please the market gardener, and the color and quality is all that could be desired for home use.

Plant vigorous, hardy and long-lived. One of the most productive varieties that we have ever fruited; flower imperfect; fruit large to very large, bright red, good quality, firm. Midseason to late.

During 1900 Reba pleased us more than ever and gave us as good results as any variety that we fruited.



“Reba.”

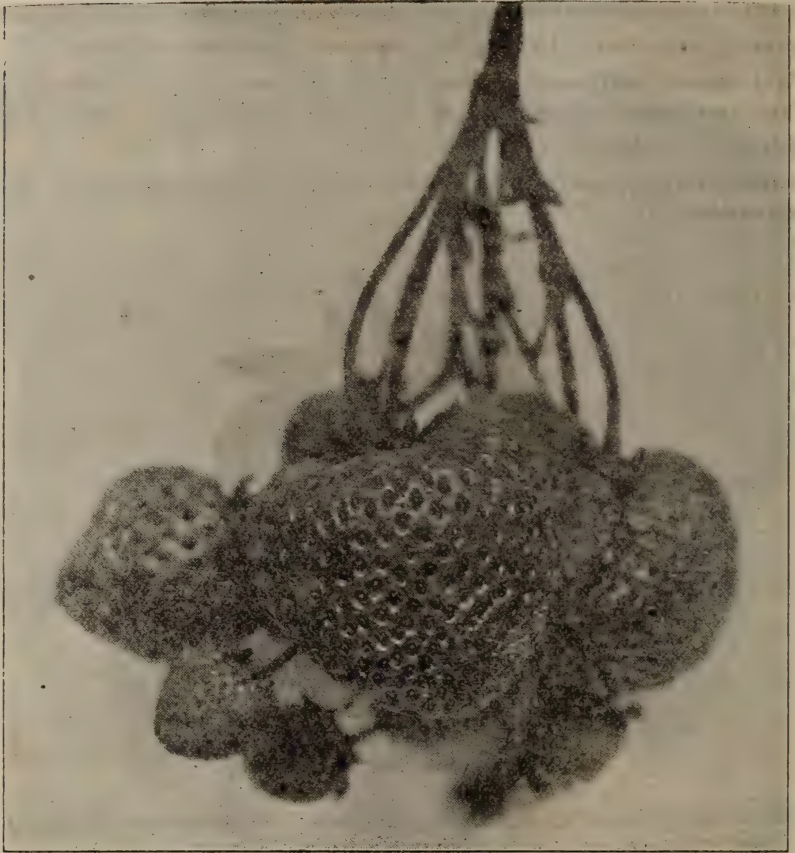
A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

The Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says of “Reba”: “Plants received September, 1895. Imperfect flower. June 2: Vines of unusual vigor, a few ripening, round shape, red flesh, and of good quality.”

Report of *The Rural New Yorker* of July 16, 1898, says: “June 18, 1898: Ripening freely, vines continue to be vigorous and productive. June 17: Height of season. This season it has been one of our most productive varieties. It is now laden with fruit, ripe and green; size from large to largest; nearly round, crimson color, fair quality. It is a hardy, long-lived variety.”

Report of a large Strawberry Culturist to whom we gave plants to test: “The past season 1899 was the worst that we have ever had in our experience of fruiting the strawberry. The long continued drought and extreme heat almost cooking the fruit upon the vines but the “Reba” did not disappoint us, it gave us as many large beautiful deep red berries as any variety that we have fruited and like all of the Pedigree varieties the plants retained their vigor throughout the season although they bore a heavy crop of berries.”

Price.—50c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. By mail, postpaid at dozen and 100 rates.



Robbie."

A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

Robbie. (Per.)—This variety was produced by crossing with Gandy, a seedling of Shuster's Gem and Kentucky. Shuster's Gem being a seedling of Crescent and Sharpless, combined the cardinal virtues of these varieties in strong robust plants, berries of great beauty, large size and wonderful productiveness, and for these reasons it was selected, and all through its seedlings of both crosses it shows these points of merit.

Robbie is a strong plant, exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Berries large, round, bright red, firm, and of exceptionally fine quality. Ripens very late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 17, 1897, says; "Plants received September, 1895. Perfect flowers. June 2: Vines of unusual vigor and productiveness; berries well held up on strong, tall peduncles. June 11: Berries beginning to change color; fine form, broadly heart-shaped. The largest berries in our collection; pink flesh, splendid quality. We have rarely seen such large berries so well held up. As now judged, it is the most valuable late berry we have ever raised. June 21: Still bearing many berries of medium to large size and good quality."

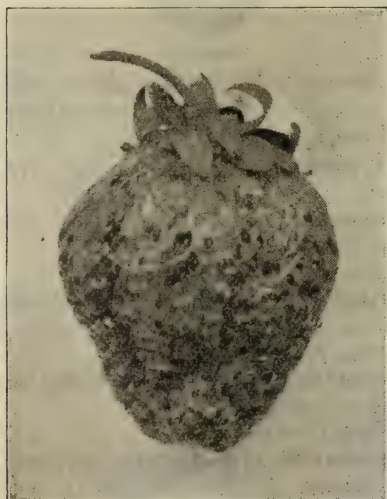
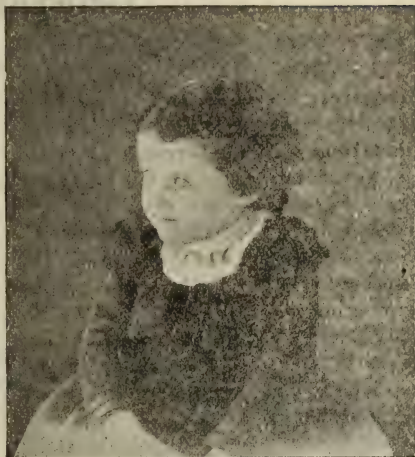
Report of *The Rural New Yorker* of June 16, 1898, says: July 17: Beginning to ripen. Vines highly vigorous and clean; very productive; good quality, heart-shaped, generally regular, large to very large; color, between crimson and scarlet; solid, pink flesh; peduncles strong. It is a valuable late variety."

Price.—50c. per doz. \$1.00 per 100. By mail postpaid at same prices.

Nettie. (Imp.)—A seedling of Bubach and Yale was crossed with Sharpless. The best of these seedlings were again crossed with Gandy, and among them was found the Nettie, the largest strawberry that we have ever fruited. It combines with this valuable quality the productiveness of Buebach, and the vigor of plant so prominent in Sharpless.

Plant and foliage exceptionally strong vigorous, and healthy; flower imperfect; enormously productive; berries very large, bright red, exquisite quality. Ripens very late.

The Rural New Yorker of July 16, 1898, says: "Plants were not received until September 10 of last Fall. The flower is pistillate. If due consideration be given that they were Fall-set plants (not potted), we must regard this as one of



"Nettie."

A Pedigree Seedling Strawberry.

Price.—50c. per doz. \$1.00 per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000. By mail at dozen and 100 rates.

Late varieties have always sold at advanced prices and this year was no exception. Our Robbie and Nettie, coming as they did after even Gandy were gone ensured for them a ready sale and handsome prices.

One of the best known Caterers in Mercer County ordered some of them from us, which he shipped to his different friends in N. York and Philadelphia. These friends, amazed at their lateness and delighted with their beauty and size, did not eat them at once but displayed them as wonderful specimens to their acquaintances, one taking his to a neighboring fruit-stand, left them on exhibition. At this time it would have been impossible to get a decent quart of strawberries in the market had it not been for these two varieties, but we were fruiting the Robbie and the Nettie and hence the surprise of the buyer and the big profits to us.

the most promising berries we have ever tried. The berries range from largest and are of goodly form, heart-shaped, and the seeds deeply imbedded. Each peduncle bears ten or more berries of quite uniform size, ripening not until June 20. They are moderately firm and of that kind of acidity that makes them of high quality when sugar is used. June 22: We again emphasize the fact that this is the most vigorous and productive variety, as judged by Fall-set plants, that we have ever tried."

The strawberry report of *The Rural New Yorker* of July 15, 1899, says: "This proves our best late variety of this season's trials. Berries from large to very large, and vines laden; color, between crimson and scarlet, medium firmness and quality; shape, broadly conical and quite regular. June 25: Vines still thrifty and bearing many berries, both ripe and green."

General List.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 25c. per dozen. By freight or express, 50c. per 100.

Prices on 1,000 lots under such varieties as we can supply in 1,000 lots.

Margaret. (Per.)—Large, dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor: late.

Gladstone. (Per.)—Berries medium to large, firm, crimson, good quality. Plant strong, vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, productive; midseason.

Price.—\$2.50 per 1,000.

Success. (Per.)—Early, large, firm, bright crimson. It is the best early variety that we have ever fruited, being very early and prolific. The plant is exceptionally vigorous and strong.

Price.—\$3.00 per 1,000.

Beder Wood. (Per.)—Bright scarlet. Early.

Bismarck. (Per.)—Bright Scarlet, large. Midseason.

Brandywine. (Per.)—Conical form; bright glossy red, firm, late.

Bubach No. 5. (Imp.)—Large, productive, midseason.

Price, \$3.00 per 1,000.



Champion of England.

Chas. Downing. (Per.)—Adapted to a great variety of soils, midseason.

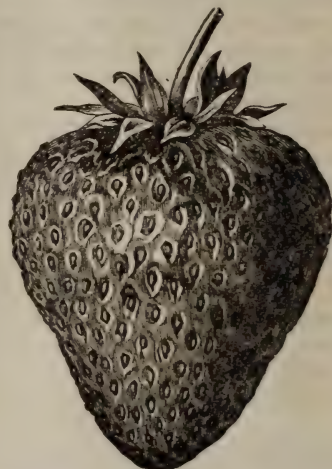
Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Crescent. (Imp.)—Very productive; early.

Price, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Clyde. (Per.)—Nearly as large as the Bubach, nearly a week earlier, and firmer. Season second early, dark scarlet, very productive.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.



Seaford.

Seaford. (Imp.)—Deep glossy crimson; vigorous; ripens about second early.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Eclipse. (Imp.)—Large dark red, early.

Enhance. (Per.)—Large, dark red, late.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Gandy. (Per.)—Large bright red, very late.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. (Per.)—Large, bright red, firm, midseason.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Greenville. (Imp.)—Large bright red, midseason.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Haverland. (Imp.)—Large, light red, midseason.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Holland. (Imp.)—Large, round, no coxcomb fruit, early.

Halls Favorite. (Per.)—Large, rich crimson, firm, midseason.

Lady Thompson. (Per.)—Large, bright scarlet, midseason.

Price, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Lovetts. (Per.)—Bright crimson, firm. Midseason.

Meeks Early. (Per.)—Earliest of all, bright red, large.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Michels Early. (Per.)—One of the earliest; very productive.

Price, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Nic Ohmer. (Per.)—The fruit is of the very largest size. It is dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. Medium to late.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Salzer Earliest. (Per.)—Large, rich color, good quality and very firm, very early.

Sharpless. (Per.)—Very large, irregular in shape, midseason.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Tennessee Prolific. (Per.)—Very large, bright crimson, firm, midseason.

Price, \$2.50 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (Imp.)—Dark red; one of the best for market. Midseason.

Price, \$2.00 per 1,000.

Wilson. (Per.)—Medium size, dark red, productive.

Wm. Belt. (Per.)—Very large, brilliant glossy red, perfect in shape and quality, late.



Hardy Raspberries are easy of culture, adapted to any soil suitable for growing corn. If grown in hills, plant five feet apart each way. If to be grown in hedges, plant the rows six feet apart and plants two feet apart in the rows. Any root crop may be raised between the rows the first year, after which they will require the whole ground. Avoid cultivating too deeply near the plants, as the feeding roots run near the surface. An application of fine bone to be worked at the first tending in the Spring will give very satisfactory results.

Black Varieties.

Cumberland. (New)—Strong grower, productive, large berries, quality good; ripens in midseason, and is worthy of trial by every fruit grower.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, \$1.00 per dozen. By freight or express, 50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.



Cumberland.

Other Black Varieties.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per dozen. By freight or express, 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Kansas.—The fruit is handsome, firm and of fine quality. Canes are strong, hardy and prolific, with clean foliage. Its season is later than Souhegan.

Price, \$8.00 per 1,000.

Progress.—A very early black Raspberry, of good size, very productive and a good shipper.

Souhegan.—Early; medium size, very black, flesh firm and sweet.

Red Varieties.

Price.—(Unless otherwise noted), by mail, postpaid, 50c. per dozen. By freight or express, 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000

Columbia.—*The Rural New Yorker* says: "The berry is of the same type as the Shaffer, it propagates from the tips, does not sucker; and is similar in color. In shape it is longer than the Shaffer, more solid, and adheres much more firmly to the stems. In quality it is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe, and of higher flavor."

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per dozen. By freight or express, 50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.

Japan Wineberry.—It is firm and will keep from five days to a week without spoiling or losing its bright color. It ripens after all other raspberries are gone.

Cuthbert.—A strong grower and productive; very large, bright red; fruit firm, of very fine quality, season medium to very late; a good one for market or home use.

Marlboro.—Fruit of the very largest size, of a bright scarlet color, excellent

flavor; a good shipper; canes very long and strong; productive, and commences to ripen early.

Miller Red.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as Cuthbert, but rather more stocky and dwarfish. Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety. **THE FIRMEST AND BEST SHIPPING BERRY IN EXISTENCE.** The time of ripening is with the very earliest.

Loudon.—Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich dark crimson color, good quality, productiveness and hardiness. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.

Price.—\$1.50 per 100.

Golden Queen (Yellow.)

It is a sport of the Cuthbert, and possesses to a remarkable degree all the good points of its parent. The canes are of strong growth and of great vigor. The fruit is very fine, exceeding in size the Cuthbert, of a beautiful amber color, and exceptionally firm for so luscious a berry.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 50c. per dozen. By freight or express, 35c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Strawberry=Raspberry.

The most unique and at the same time the most beautiful berry of any kind that has yet appeared before the public. The root is perennial, throwing up numerous strong branching shoots, which are covered with beautiful berries the whole Summer. The canes or shoots, die in Winter, new ones coming up the following Spring.

The berries are globular, slightly oblong in form, ranging in size from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

Price, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen, by mail postpaid, or by freight or express.



Blackberries in garden culture should be planted in rows six feet apart, and the plants four feet apart in the rows; in field culture plant in rows eight feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. The tops should not be cut off till about three feet and a half high, and should not be so closely pruned in the spring, otherwise their culture should be the same as Raspberries.

New Varieties.

Iceberg.—"The well-known Lawton is, when ripened, unsurpassed, and very generally known as the most productive market berry. One of the great grandparents of "Iceberg" was Lawton. The first generation of seedlings, when crossed with Crystal White, was all black; the second, also, though varying much in other respects; but the third produced this wonderful plant, bearing the snowiest white berries ever seen."

"Very little attention was paid to the cross-bred descendants until this berry was discovered among its black relatives, with the canes



Iceberg.

bending in various directions with their load of delicious, transparent white berries."

"Clusters larger than those of Lawton, berries large, early, sweet, tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe."

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. By freight or express, 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Rathbun.—The introducer says: "It is decidedly superior in size, hardness and quality. The berries have very small seeds and no hard core; in fact, no core is perceived in eating them—all is sweet, luscious and of a high flavor.



Rathbun.

"The plant is a strong erect grower makes plenty of fruiting wood and, although a true blackberry in all other respects, it propagates from tips."

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. By freight or express, 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Eldorado.—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and

their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.



Eldorado.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per doz.; \$3.00 per 100. By freight or express, 50c. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100.

Other Varieties.

(Root-Cutting Plants.)

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 50c. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100. By freight or express, 35c. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

Ohmer.—It is hardy, healthy, ripens with Kittatinny. The berries are of excellent quality, firm and sweet when fully ripe.

Erie.—It is the best hardy variety yet introduced, very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated; foliage clean and healthy; fruit large, round in form, giving it the appearance of being larger than it really is. Good quality.

Wachusetts Thornless.—A valuable variety where hardness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and delicious quality. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns.

Early Harvest.—This is one of the earliest blackberries yet produced, ripen-

ing two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size, a splendid shipper and of good quality.

Ancient Briton.—Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit; stems loaded with good sized berries of fine quality.

Kittatinny.—Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor. Canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York City. Medium to late.

Taylor's Prolific.—Berries large and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and ironclad hardness. Its large size, great hardness and wonderful productivity render it of great value for the North. Season medium.

Early King.—The canes are of strong growth and exceedingly hardy. It is the first to ripen, giving fruit even in advance of Early Harvest, and its sweet, rich and delicious flavor should cause it to be unquestionably the variety selected for the early market.

Lawton.—Fruit very large and black and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer. Late.

Snyder.—Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard sour core.

Lucretia Dewberry.—The fruit, which ripens before black berries is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter, sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.



Currants should be planted on good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots to keep the bush in good shape. The currant worm may be destroyed by sprinkling the bushes with powdered white hellebore while they are wet with dew. This powder is poisonous, and where it has been applied, the fruit should not be used, without being washed.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 1 year, 10c. each; 50c. per dozen. By freight or express 1 year, 50c. per doz; \$2.50 per 100; 2 year^s, 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

North Star.—This currant is of remarkably vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific; the stems of fruit thickly set, average four inches in length. The fruit is very sweet and rich, a fine desert fruit and unequalled for jelly. It is extremely hardy; bears early.

White Grape.—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid, excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

Red Dutch.—Medium size, large bunches; the old and well-know Currant of the garden; a profitable market variety.

Cherry or La Versailles.—Very large, red; bunch long; of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best.

Victoria.—An erect grower; large, bright red; bunches very long; late, productive; valuable. This Currant prolongs the season fully two weeks.

Fays Prolific.—Color, rich red. As compared with the Cherry Currant, Fays Prolific is equal in size, better flavor, with much less acid; also, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick.

Filler.—This variety was originated in Ulster county, New York, and has been grown exclusively by those who know it best. Size of fruit is very large, and the clusters are exceptionally large and compact, with a good length of stem. In color they are the clearest ruby scarlet with bright glossy surface, making them very attractive.

Gooseberries.

There is money in Gooseberries. There are more being planted for market instead of a few bushes in the garden as formerly. *Brings quick returns and large profits.*

A good solid, thorough pruning, top dressing with manure are the essentials for a crop of Gooseberries. For worms, use Paris Green or white Hellebore. For mildew, Potassium Sulphide, one ounce to four gallons of water.

Red Jacket.—A true native and one of the finest of American gooseberries; rivaling the largest English varieties in high quality and size of berry; and excelling them by far in vigor of growth and freedom from mildew. The plant itself is very attractive,

being of such strong, vigorous growth, with bright, clean, and healthy foliage. It is very hardy and a wonderful cropper, the large branches being covered with its beautiful berries. The fruit is large, smooth, of a rich ruby-red, and fine in quality.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

Industry.—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous, upright growth, greatest cropper and freest from mildew of any of the English varieties; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.

Price.—15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Downing.—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy, prolific. One of the best varieties ever introduced. It is free from mildew, being a native seedling. It forms a handsome, large and productive bush, and the fruit hangs in thick and close rows beneath. If we could plant but one Gooseberry we would plant the Downing. This Goose-

berry is not planted as largely as it should be, or as its merits demand. It bears abundantly annually, is hardy, requires but little attention; continues for almost a lifetime, and is an attractive feature in any garden.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 75c. per dozen. By freight express, 2 years, 75c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Houghton.—A medium size American variety; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; bears abundant and regular crops. Free from mildew.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 50c. per dozen. By freight or express, 2 years, 50c. per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.



Downing.

Grapes.

The cultivation of this fruit is so simple that no one need fail to obtain a good annual crop, if a little care is taken and a proper selection made. When space is limited, they can be trained upon fences or over doorways or arbors. On this account Grape vines are particularly desirable for planting in city lots or village gardens. If a few vines each of the red, white and black varieties are selected, then as much enjoyment, perhaps more, can be obtained from this fruit than any other.

Prices.—Campbell's Early, Eaton, Green Mountain and Ulster Prolific.

By mail, postpaid, 1 year, light 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By freight or express, 1 year, No. 1, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen, 2 years, No. 1, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Campbell's Early.—Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage; very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moores Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moores Early was decayed and gone. In desert quality it is unrivalled by any of our present list of first early market grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Eaton.—Large and showy in both bunch and berry, black with blue bloom, thick skin, flesh juicy and tender. Mid-season.

Green Mountaint. (Winchell.)—Clusters and berry medium, greenish white, thin skin, fine quality, tender, sweet; strong grower, exceedingly hardy.

Ulster Prolific.—A strong grower, and exceedingly productive; clusters medium to small, compact; berries of good size, of dull, copper color, a good shipper and keeper; quality rich and excellent.

Prices on the following varieties.

By mail, postpaid, 1 year, light, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen. By freight or express, 1 year, No. 1, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen, 2 years, No. 1, 15c. each \$1.50 per dozen.

Agawam.—Red or amber color; bunch usually loose, shouldered, berries large, juicy, of a rich peculiar, aromatic flavor.

Bacchus.—An improvement upon the old and popular Clinton. Bunches small and very compact; berries small; sprightly; valuable for wine.

Brighton.—Berries medium to large, round; light red to dark crimson in color; flesh tender, sweet, slightly aromatic; productive.

Catawba.—Dark red when fully ripe. Bunch large; berries medium to large, with rich, vigorous flavor, of best quality.

Concord.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous.

Delaware.—Small, light red, skin thin, very juicy, sweet and sprightly; one of the finest flavored hardy Grapes.

Moores Early.—The best very early grape, fully tested. Bunch large, berry round and large, black; with a heavy blue bloom; of good quality.

Moores Diamond.—White; bunch large compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp.

Niagara.—Bunch is very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; skin thin, quality good.

Pocklington.—The fruit is a light golden yellow, juicy and sweet; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries very large.



Ulster Prolific.

Wyoming Red.—An early light red grape with hardy vine and foliage. It ripens with Delaware; large bunch and berry, sweet and good.

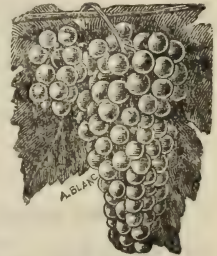
Empire State.—Bunches large, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish oval, color white; flesh tender, juicy, rich and sweet.

Salem.—Dark red; bunch large, compact, shouldered;

berries large, round; flesh very sweet, tender, with a rich, aromatic flavor.

Wildier.—Black; bunches large, shouldered; berries large, flesh sweet, tender, with sprightly, pleasant flavor.

Worden.—Black; bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin.



Empire State.

Fruit Trees.

General Information Regarding Fruit Trees.

Transplanting.—The proper season for transplanting fruit trees is during the months of October, November and December, in the Autumn; and February, March and April, in the Spring; or at any time after the cessation of growth in Autumn until they commence budding in the Spring. When the ground is prepared, dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots, giving them their natural positions as near as practicable. Use the surface soil for filling in, having it first well pulverized. Avoid deep planting, for it is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause its death, or a weak and feeble growth.

Care of Trees That are Dry or Frozen When Received,

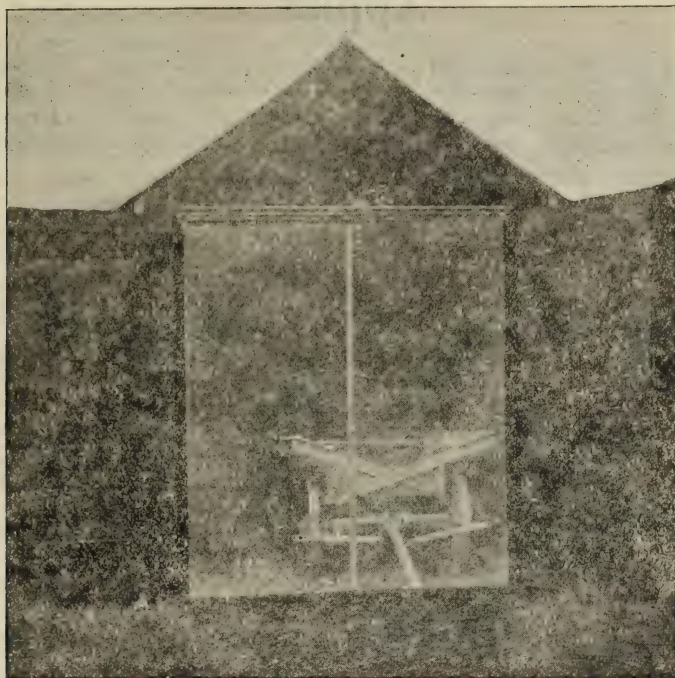
It sometimes happens that the trees are received when in a frosted state; but if they are properly managed they will not be injured by it. Let the package be put unopened, in a cellar, or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until it is entirely thawed, when it can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. If they should come to hand late in the Spring, and appear much dried, plunge the bundle or box into a pool of water, there to remain twenty-four hours, or more if very much wilted. After which it should be unpacked, and the roots and half the stems should be buried in soil made quite wet by watering, there let them remain until the bark expands to its natural fullness, when they may be taken up and planted as before directed.

Pruning When Planting.—However carefully trees may be taken up, they will lose a portion of their roots, and if the whole top is allowed to remain the demand will be so great upon the roots that, in many cases, it will prove fatal to the tree. If the tree has lost the greater portion of its roots, a severe shortening in of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of the roots have been cut off, more moderate pruning will be sufficient.

Care of the Young Trees.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young plants or trees. The ground should be cultivated thoroughly. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Guarantee and Condition of Sale.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants sold by us true to name and free from disease, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove to be otherwise, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to them; and all such goods are sold upon the express condition and understanding that in case any of them prove to be untrue to name, unhealthy or otherwise defective, we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.



CAUTION.—Protect yourself from San Jose Scale.

Before purchasing nursery stock no matter from whom nor whence it comes nor how many entomologist's certificates accompany it, demand a positive assurance that it has been fumigated properly with Hydro-Cyanic Acid Gas.

We present herewith a cut representing our Fumigating House, the largest private one in the country. In it every tree or plant that is susceptible to the San Jose Scale that we send out or receive is fumigated. We have spared no expense in making our fumigating house as nearly air tight as possible nor do we spare expense in the matter of full charges nor for the full length of time. We built the house on the recommendation of Prof. John B. Smith Entomologist of New Jersey. He stated that some nurseries were sending out scale unknown to themselves and that our safe guard was to fumigate everything that we bought.

Prof. Smith our entomologist, than whom there are none better, says that the certificates all have to be qualified with the statement "apparently free from Scale etc." and that as an entomologist cannot examine every tree separately, the surest and only safe way to buy trees is to have them fumigated with Hydro-Cyanic Acid Gas.

We advise the same.

It costs you nothing extra and as it is a sure death to all insect life it not only kills all San Jose Scale but destroys Wooley and Black Aphis as well.

Apples.

The apple is the most hardy and most valuable of all hardy fruits. Its value on the farm can hardly be over-estimated, and when due attention is paid to the selection of kinds suited to location, having in view the markets you intend them for, it may be justly classed among the best for market value. It will flourish and produce well in almost any soil or situation where other crops will grow.

New Apple—Bismarck.

The most remarkable apple ever introduced; one year grafts frequently produce fruit, and two-year trees seldom fail. A two-year single-stem tree about eighteen inches high ripened a fine specimen on our grounds. Originated in New Zealand; has been tested in nearly every apple-growing country, and promises to succeed wherever apples can be grown, proving healthy, hardy, productive, and without a rival in its early fruiting quality. Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, healthy foliage, fruit large, handsome, yellow, shaded red; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good for dessert, superior for cooking; will keep well into winter.

	Each.	Per Doz.
Price.—1 year	\$0 15	\$1 50
2 years light	20	2 00

Price of General List of Apple Trees.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Extra, 5 to 7 feet	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$17 00
First-class, 4 to 6 feet	20	2 50	15 00
1 year, 2 feet and up	15	1 50	9 00

Summer Varieties.

Early Strawberry.—Medium; roundish, handsomely striped with red; excellent, productive.

Fanny.—It is an exceedingly beautiful apple. Is of good, medium size, in form as perfect almost as though moulded in wax and of the most brilliant red imaginable all over. Flesh snowy white, tender, crisp, juicy, mild, sub-acid and simply delicious. Enormous and early bearer. Exceedingly valuable either for market or family use.

Early Harvest.—Medium size, pale yellow; early, mild, excellent, sub-acid.

Golden Sweet.—Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer.

Gravenstein.—Large, bright yellow, roundish, splashed with red and orange, high flavor, prolific.

Red Astrachan.—Large, smooth, nearly covered with crimson, overspread by thick bloom; acid, good; very early.

Sweet Bough.—Large, pale yellow, sweet, productive; valuable for market; early.

Summer Pearmain.—(American.) Medium; oblong; red, with spots and stripes of yellow; flesh yellow, rich, juicy, tender and pleasant. August and September.

Summer Rambo.—Medium to large; green, striped with red on the sunny side; sprightly, sub-acid, good; tree vigorous, hardy and profitable for market.

Yellow Transparent.—Size medium, lemon yellow, transparent, smooth, waxen surface; flesh melting, juicy and of excellent quality. Ripens early and the tree bears remarkably young.

Autumn Varieties.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Medium to large; Russian origin; yellow, striped with red; excellent flavor.

Fall Pippin.—Very large; yellow; tender and best quality; shy bearer.

Maidens Blush.—Medium to large, roundish; clear yellow with pink cheek; beautiful, excellent.

Ohio Nonpareil.—Fruit is enormous in size; one-half of each specimen bright, glossy red, and the other half an intense scarlet. As they hang on the tree they

can be seen for a long distance, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. The flesh is of extra high quality, being of a rich yellow color, smooth, refined texture, and of a high, rich, sprightly sub-acid flavor, fully equalling the Hubbardston Non-Such. The tree is an early and heavy bearer as well as a strong grower. It is sure to become a most profitable variety for market, its great beauty, large size and high quality commanding for it quick sales at high prices.

Winter Varieties.

American Golden Russet.—(*Sheep Nose.*) Medium or rather small; yellowish russet; a remarkably high flavored, juicy variety that keeps well.

Baldwin.—Large, roundish, dark red, fine flavor, sub-acid, crisp and juicy; very much esteemed. Trees grow erect and vigorous, bearing well.

Ben Davis.—Large, bright red, flesh white. Our best and most profitable winter market apple.

Fameuse (Snow Apple).—Medium, deep crimson; flesh white, sprightly and agreeable; tree a good grower and profuse bearer; succeeds well at the North. November and December.

Fallowater.—Very large, greenish yellow; flesh fine grained, mild, sub-acid; tree vigorous.

Grimes Golden.—Medium size, yellow, highest quality, rich, tender; tree hardy, vigorous.

Hubbardston Non-Such.—Large, roundish, yellow striped and splashed with red; very rich, sweet; a reliable and profitable sort.

King of Tompkins Co.—Very large and fine, red striped, sub-acid; trees vigorous and spreading.

Langford Seedling.—Medium to large, yellow, red striped, good keeper, excellent quality, juicy.

Mammoth Black Twig (Paragon).—Fruit large, roundish, somewhat flattened; color dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, crisp, aromatic, sub-acid and juicy. It is a very late keeper, rich and of excellent quality.

Mann.—Medium to large; deep yellow juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid.

Newtown Pippin.—One of the very best Apples as to quality. Tree a light grower while young. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor.

Northern Spy.—Large, striped and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic.

Pennocks Red (Pelican).—Large, roundish, oblong, deep dull red; good keeper, dry, coarse; profitable.

Paradise Sweet.—Large, yellow excellent.

Roxbury Russet.—The largest russet; sub-acid, extra quality; valuable market variety; productive.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow, shaded with bright red; a very profitable and satisfactory variety. November to February.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, greenish yellow; roundish; good bearer; tender, juicy, with an extra fine flavor.

Smith Cider.—(*Salisbury.*)—Large, skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, fair flavor. Popular in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Spitzenberg (Esopus).—Large, red with gray specks; flesh firm with a very rich spicy flavor; grows slowly, and only a moderate bearer. November to April.

Stark.—Large, greenish-yellow shaded and striped with red; flesh yellowish and moderately juicy. A good keeper and valuable for market.

Sutton Beauty.—Fruit medium or above, waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. Very good. November to February.

Smokehouse.—Large, yellow, richly shaded with bright red; firm, juicy, crisp and very rich; one of the finest flavored winter varieties; tree a rapid but a very crooked grower.

Stayman Winesap.—After fruiting, we have no hesitation in saying that this is the finest "all-round" winter Apple that has come under our notice. The fruit is large, covered with lively red, in alternating stripes of two shades. It is a seedling from the old and well-known Winesap, but is superior to its parent in size, color, flavor and keeping qualities. The tree is more vigorous in growth, too, but very much like the parent in its drooping habit. In these times, when quality is important in dessert Apples, such a fruit as this becomes doubly valuable. Here are beauty and quality combined.

Talman Sweet.—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; productive.

Twenty Ounce. (Cayuga Red Streak).—Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer.

Wealthy.—Medium size, red with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy; early bearer.

Winter Banana.—It is a golden yellow, with slight blush or tint of red on sunny side. It is of excellent flavor, a delicious eating and a splendid cooking apple.

Winter Rambo.—Medium size, streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety.

Wine Sap.—Medium size, deep red; firm, crisp, quality very fine; good keeper; productive.

York Imperial. (Johnson's Fine Winter).—Medium to large; yellow, shaded red; firm, juicy, sub-acid. An excellent shipping apple.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, yellow, rich, crisp, juicy, sprightly acid flavor; excellent.

Crab Apples.

Prices on Crab Apples same as standard sorts.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty).—Similar to Red Siberian except color, which is of a bright golden yellow. September.

Martha.—This is one of the most beautiful of apples. The ground is of a bright yellow, nearly overspread with light, bright red; it is of good size. Its beautiful bloom and more beautiful fruit makes it an ornamental as well as useful tree.

Transcendent.—Fruit large, roundish, oblong, golden yellow with a rich crimson red cheek covered with a delicate white bloom. Flesh creamy yellow, crisp, sub-acid, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable.

Hyslop.—Fruit large, produced in clusters, roundish, ovate, dark, rich red, covered with a thick blue bloom; sub-acid.

Pears.



Keiffer.

Pear trees prefer a rich, heavy soil ; still, on light soils made rich by the use of fertilizers, the fruit is of the best quality. The branches should be thinned out occasionally, and most varieties require heading back, especially when the trees are young.

The fruit is much improved if picked before it is ripe ; it never should be allowed to ripen on the tree. The fruit of Winter varieties should be left on the trees as long as possible, then stored in a cool, dry cellar, and removed to a warm room for ripening as wanted.

Prices of all Pear Trees, except Keiffers.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Other Varieties —Extra, 3 yrs., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Caliper . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
First-class, 2 and 3 yrs., 5 to 6 ft.	20	2 00	15 00
*Medium, 2 yrs., 4 ft. and up	15	1 50	8 00
Dwarfs —2 and 3 yrs., first class	20	2 00	12 00

*We can Supply only Bartlett and Le conte in this size.

Prices on Keiffer Pear.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Keiffer —XX, $\frac{7}{8}$ to one inch	\$0 40	\$4 50	\$30 00
" Extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	40	4 50	30 00
" 5 to 6 ft. $\frac{5}{8}$ inch	30	3 00	20 00
" 4 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	16 00
" 3 to 4 ft., 1 year	20	2 00	12 00

Summer Pears.

Wilder.—Is one of the earliest ; a good grower, good keeper, good shipper and superior flavored ; fruit medium, bell-shaped, pale yellow, with deep shading of brownish carmine, with numerous small dots ; fine grained, tender, sprightly.

Bartlett.—Large, yellow, with a soft blush on the sunny side ; flesh white, exceedingly fine grained and buttery, sweet, very juicy, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. This is justly esteemed one of the very best pears in cultivation.

Le Conte.—Of remarkable vigor and beauty of growth. The fruit is bell-shaped ; of a rich creamy yellow when

ripe ; very smooth and fine looking, and ships well.

Mannings Elizabeth.—Small, yellow, with bright red cheek ; very showy, sweet and sprightly. Productive and of excellent quality.

Doyenne d'Ete.—Small, nearly round ; yellow, with red cheek ; a good juicy, sweet pear ; tree vigorous and productive. One of the very earliest varieties.

Clapps Favorite.—Very large, yellowish green to dull yellow when ripe, marbled with full red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks ; vinous, melting and rich.

Autumn Pears.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson ; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive ; succeeds well on the Quince. Should be in every orchard.

Belle Lucrative.—A fine large pear, yellowish green, slightly russeted ; melting and delicious ; productive.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale yellow, much russeted ; rich, melting, vigorous, productive, very hardy ; not generally reliable.

Howell.—Large, light, waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich sweet, melting, perfumed aromatic flavor. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable.

Duchesse de Angouleme.—Very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; on young, standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the Quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large size and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite.

Sckel.—Small, rich, yellowish; one of the best and highly flavored pears known. Productive.

Beurre Clairgeau.—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, vinous flavor.

Sheldon.—Medium to large; yellow and somewhat russet; one of the best varieties; a fine grower and productive.

Vermont Beauty.—In color it is a rich yellow, with beautiful bright carmine cheek. The fruit is of medium size and the flesh is of the finest quality, being rich, juicy and aromatic.

Keiffer.—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma. Tree very vigorous and very prolific.

For Prices see special prices for Keiffer.

Winter Pears.

Lawrence.—Medium, yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor.

Vicar.—Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable for its productiveness.

Danas Hovey.—Medium to small; obtuse pyriform; rich cinnamon russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honeyed sweetness and fine aroma.

Dwarf Pears.

The following varieties are the only ones we have in Dwarfs: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Clapp's Favorite. But best of all is Duchesse.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Price.—2 and 3 years	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$12 00.

Pedigree Strawberries

Are within the reach of any fruit grower. Get ahead of your neighbors and surprise them.

Peaches.



This is our specialty. Being the largest growers of Peach Trees in the World, and shipping to all parts of the United States as we do, they have gained for us a National reputation among fruit growers, which is equaled by no other nursery.



Our trees are grown from natural seed collected in the mountainous districts of East Tennessee, where the "Yellows" are never known, and where the Peach has always grown with the greatest vigor; the trees attaining a great age, and bearing until they arrive at a superannuated condition. No tree is as healthy, and cannot be as long lived when grown from a pit that comes of a diseased tree. Delaware and Maryland now have so much disease in their Peach trees that it is not safe to take pits from their orchards to propagate other trees.

In the orchard the Peach will not succeed without careful culture; but for family use, set around or near buildings, in sheltered nooks, will live much longer and give greater satisfaction, and, singularly enough thrive better if the ground about them is not disturbed.

Be sure that the soil is well supplied with potash. Muriate of potash is the most desirable form to apply. Wood ashes may be used to a good purpose if readily obtainable. Bone dust and potash are best fertilizers.

Plant no deeper than the trees stood in the nursery and make the soil very firm. It is very important that the young tree should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within half an inch of the main stem, the latter being severed at about two-thirds the distance from the ground. Small trees should be pruned to a whip, cutting back the stem very nearly one-half the way to the ground. The after culture is very simple, being merely to keep the surface always mellow and free of weeds. For the first two years after planting, hoed crops may be planted between the trees with advantage, after which time they require the entire strength of the soil. GRAIN CROPS OF ALL KINDS ARE VERY INJURIOUS, AND PEACHES NEVER SUCCEED IN SOD OR GRASS IN ORCHARDS.

New Peaches.

Prices of New Varieties of Peaches.

	Each.	Per dozen.	Per 100.
3½ to 5 feet	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$6 00
3 to 4 feet	15	1 50	5 00
2 to 3 feet	15	1 25	4 00
June Buds	10	1 00	

Everbearing. (R.)—The introducer, P. J. Berckmans, of whom we bought our stock of this peach, says of it: "It is one of the most remarkable of peaches, as it combines many desirable qualities which make it of great value for family use. The first peaches ripen about with Mt. Rose and peaches continue to ripen during the

entire season, the last ones with Smock. The trees contain ripe and green peaches during this entire season, and as they bloom during so long a period there is sure to be a crop on them every year. Fruit is a creamy white, mottled and striped, oblong in shape. Flesh white and red veins near the skin. Very juicy and of excellent flavor, quality very good to the best, freestone. The first ripening of peaches are medium to large, while the later fruit is smaller."

It is not recommended for commercial orchards but is a novelty. For family use, we would advise our customers to try some of this variety.

Connecticut. (Y.)—A hardy New England seedling that originated some ten years ago from seed of Pratt pollenized by Hill's Chili. Tree vigorous, hardy, with **frost-proof fruit-buds** of Crosby type. Fruit large, round, deep yellow, with red cheek; rich, sweet and high-flavored. Ripens before Early Crawford.

Tyhurst. (Y.)—This peach was sent to us by an orchardist from Canada for trial on our trial grounds. It has fruited with us for two years, and we have been so much pleased with it that we are planting it for market. It is large, almost round, skin and flesh a clear lemon yellow, with no red on the skin or at the pit, quality of the best. A good peach for the family and profitable for market. A perfect freestone.

Kalamazoo. (Y.)—Large, golden yellow, with crimson cheek, flesh yellow, superb quality, small pit. Strong grower, early bearer, hardy and productive. Between Early and Late Crawford.

Japan Dwarf Blood. (Blood Red.)—This is the earliest of all peaches, ripening ahead of Alexander. It is a dwarf-growing and very stocky variety from Japan, bearing when three or four feet high; a little tree, one year planted, matured twenty-four fine specimens. The blooming season is later than other varieties, making it almost free from the danger of damage by the late spring frosts. Fruit is as large as Alexander. Color is a beautiful crimson and yellow, heavily overlaid with red on sunny side, really having the appearance of blood red. The flesh is rich, juicy and most excellent quality, and much the same color as outside.

Holderbaum. (R.)—In color it is of a light cream with a beautiful red cheek*on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh, streaked with red from the surface to the center, and of most exquisite flavor. Ripens with old Mixon.

Fitzgerald. (Y.)—A chance seedling from Canada. The fruit is of very large size, exceeding Crawford's Early, which it also excels in every way. Pit is small. Its place of origin and the fact that it fruits there regularly, proves it to be exceptionally hardy.

Summer Snow. (W.)—One of the best peaches for canning—far more delicious than Heath Cling, and ripens a *Month earlier*. Of *special value* along the Northern borders of the peach belt. A snowy white cling, *clear white to the pit*.

General List of Peaches.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Prices.—4 to 6 feet, Extra	\$0 15	\$1 25	\$5 50	—
3½ to 5 feet, First Class	12	1 00	5 00	—
3 to 4 feet, Medium	10	75	4 00	\$35 00
2 to 3 feet, Branched	10	75	3 50	30 00
2 to 4 feet, well rooted but not straight bodies.	10	1 00	2 50	20 00
1 to 2 feet, light, well rooted . . .	10	75	2 00	15 00
By mail, postpaid, June Buds . . .	10	75		

We arrange our list of Peach Trees as nearly in the order of ripening as possible, and we think it very nearly correct. Every district has its peculiar climate and soil; under these peculiarities all varieties of peaches vary more or less, becoming in some cases hardly recognizable.

Varieties marked (Y.) are Yellow Fleshed, those marked (W.) are White Fleshed and white all through, while those marked (R.) have red mixed with the white. These are sometimes called White Peaches. Mt. Rose, Stump and Mixon are a sample of this kind of peach.

Triumph. (Y.)—

Fruit of large size, with small pit; skin yellow, nearly covered with red, showing dark crimson on the sunny side. Flesh bright yellow and ripens up evenly clear to the pit. Not thoroughly free.

Alexander. (R.)—

Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, tree vigorous and productive.

Amsden. (R.)—

Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun.

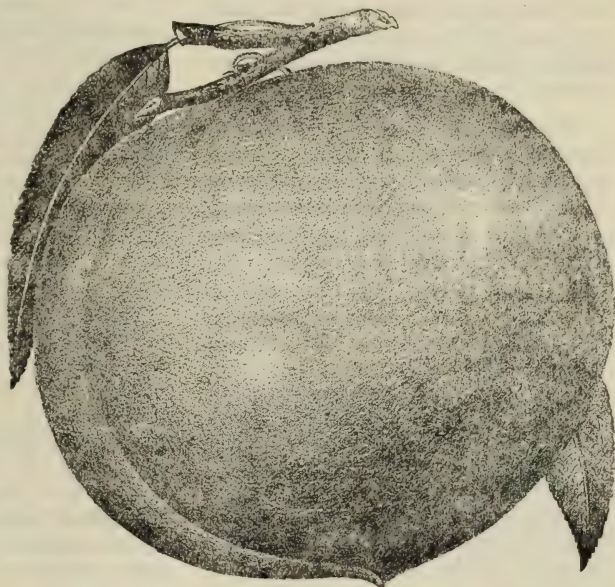
Troths. (R.)—Small, red; flesh white, rich and excellent.

Husteds Early Michigan. (R.)—

Large size. In shape roundish, smooth and true. Skin, light yellow groundwork with a beautiful red cheek in the sun. Flesh, light cream color, flavor rich and delicious; melting, juicy and vinous. Great keepers, shippers and sellers.

Mountain Rose. (R.)—A variety of very great value; very profitable for market and is steadily growing in favor; fruit large, roundish; skin white, nearly covered with a rich red; flesh white, slightly stained at the stone, juicy, sweet; separates freely from the stone.

Large Early York. (R.)—The best of its season, large, white and red; juicy, rich and excellent; identical with Honest John.



Triumph.

Champion. (R.)—Very large; rich creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, sweet, delicious. This variety sold in the New York markets for higher prices than any other variety because of its beautiful color, large size and high quality.

Foster. (Y.)—Large, skin deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy with sub-acid flavor. Very handsome.

Reeds Early Golden. (Y.)—An improvement upon Crawford's Early, with which it ripens, but is much larger and handsomer, and a very reliable and heavy bearer.

Orange Free. (Y.)—The finest of all peaches for the family garden. The trees are good growers, of low and willow habit, and are very hardy. The season

of ripening is with or a little before Old Mixon, and at a time when there are no other good yellow peaches. The fruit is of medium size, and round like an orange; the flesh is yellow, with a yellow skin mottled all over with a beautiful shade of red. The pit is small and parts more easily from the flesh than any peach which we have ever before seen. In quality it is second to none, being not only the sweetest of all peaches, but having the best flavor possible for a peach to possess.

Crawford Early. (Y.)—This very beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh, yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.

Barnards Early. (Y.)—Medium to large; skin yellow, cheek purplish red, flesh yellow, red at the stone; juicy, sweet and rich.

Old Mixon. (R.)—Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities, and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety; skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich, excellent; indispensable.

Wheatland. (Y.)—An improvement on Crawfords Late, and ripening just in advance of it; extra large, beautiful golden yellow with a crimson cheek; of best quality and very productive.

Moore's Favorite. (R.)—Similar to Old Mixon Free, said to be a trifle larger.

Reeves Favorite. (Y.) Large, skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at stone, juicy, melting, with a good vinous flavor.

Hances Golden. (Y.)—Almost round, large, very beautiful yellow, with rich crimson cheek and of highest quality. A sure and heavy cropper, ripening with Crawfords Early.

Stump. (R.)—Large white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of high quality; very productive and profitable. A most popular peach; it should be in all collections.

Thurber. (R.)—Large, skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, of exceedingly fine texture. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free.

Mixon Cling. (R.)—Fruit large, roundish, oval; skin yellowish white, varying from pale to lively red; flesh pale white, very melting, juicy.

Jacques Rareripe. (Y.)—Large, roundish, dark yellow, shaded with dull red; flesh yellow, juicy, slightly sub-acid.

Crosby. (Y.)—The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam on the blossom end, bright orange yellow.

Captain Ede. (Y.)—New variety from Illinois, of growing popularity. Size large, yellow, freestone. Tree vigorous grower and productive.

Susquehanna. (Y.)—Yellow fleshed; freestone, with beautiful red cheek; sweet and juicy, with rich vinous flavor; rather a shy bearer but a splendid peach.

Elberta. (Y.)—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling; and excellent shipping variety.

Cawford Late. (Y.)—A superb fruit of very large size; yellow, with a broad dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow peaches and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive.

Matthews Beauty. (Y.)—Large, late yellow. A new Peach of much merit. Originated in the famous Peach belt of Georgia.

Lemon Cling. (Y.)—Is one of the largest and most beautiful of all the yellow-fleshed clings; very productive and hardy.

Late Admirable. (R.)—Fruit very large, skin pale yellowish green, with pale red cheek; flesh white, red at stone; very juicy of delicious flavor.

Wards Late. (R.)—Large, white, with red cheek; rich, sprightly and luscious; a valuable late market variety.

Beers Late. (Y.)—A seedling of Crawford Late, with which it ripens and differs only in being a more regular and abundant bearer.

Chairs Choice. (Y.)—A late yellow-fleshed variety; very beautiful and desirable; of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; freestone; flesh firm and of best quality; desirable as a dessert fruit and for canning.

Hills Chili. (Jenny Lind.) (Y.)—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer.

Foxes Seedling. (R.)—A very valuable Peach, ripening at a time that makes it desirable aside from its large size; fine quality, good shipping quality and market value; white flesh, freestone, beautiful red cheek.

Gold Drop. (Y.)—Large golden yellow, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow; juicy, rich and very good.

Stephens Rareripe. (R.)—Large, white shaded and mottled red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high quality. Hardy, a heavy and regular bearer.

Late Rose. (R.)—A large, beautiful peach, nearly identical in shape and color to the well known Mountain Rose. It ripens about the same time as Beers Smock.

Beers Smock. (Y.)—Fruit medium to large; skin light orange yellow mottled with red; some specimens dry, others moderately juicy, but all rich. Excellent as a late market sort.

Ellison. (Y.)—A beautiful yellow flesh peach, large as the Late Crawford, ripening later. The Ellison bears nearly every year, owing to its late blossoming and the unusual hardness of the tree.

Fords Late. (W.)—Large; skin beautiful white; flesh white, very sweet, solid and fine in texture; tree very vigorous and unusually productive, so much so that both tree and fruit should be thinned out to produce the best results.

Lemon Free. (Y.)—The name is very appropriate, as it is almost lemon shaped, being longer than broad, pointed at the apex, color a pale lemon when ripe.

Lorentz. (Y.)—Seedling of Smock, resembling it in growth of tree, but said to be larger, later and of better quality.

Gearys Hold-on. (Y.)—Large, late, yellow; freestone; almost identical with Smock.

Lovetts White. (W.)—Season very late: color pure white, very large, does not crack and is exceptionally free from spots and mildew.

Salway. (Y.)—Large, yellow mottled with a red cheek; a valuable late variety, ripening ten days after Smock.

Late Heath Cling. (W.)—Extremely large, white with faint blush; flesh very firm, extra quality; especially valuable for canning. Best of all clingstones.

Keypot White. (W.)—Medium to large; pure white; white flesh through to the stone. Tree a good grower, productive and valuable.

Brays Rareripe.—(R.)—Large size, oblong or oval; white flesh, freestone; fine grained, with beautiful red cheek.

Emperor.—It is hardy and is a regular bearer. In time of ripening it is between Beers' Smock and Bilyeu's Late, and nearer the latter than the former. The fruit is large to extraordinarily large, yellow fleshed, skin a beautiful yellow, partly covered on the sunny side with a bright red cheek, and resembles Elberta very much in coloring, except it is not quite so well covered with red. The shape is exactly the same as Crawford Late; the pit is small and parts very readily from the flesh.

General Lee. (W.)—Cling. Above medium, oblong, creamy white with carmine cheek; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best.

Indian Blood. (R.)—Cling. Large, deep claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing.

Steadley. (R.)—Fruit medium, roundish; skin creamy white; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous, white at the stone.

Bilyeus Late. (R.)—Large, white with bright red cheek; in size and appearance much like Old Mixon, ripening ten days after Smock; a good shipper; one of the very best late peaches.

Japanese Plums.

Two much cannot be said of this delicious fruit. Now that the old native varieties are being pushed aside by the new and far more desirable sorts introduced during the past few years from Japan, no family or home should be without its Plum orchard, from which, planted with a selection of the oriental family, plums can be picked from June to the first of September. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other one event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century.

NEW JAPAN PLUMS.

Burbank's Latest and Best Productions.

Climax. (As described by Luther Burbank.)—"Fruit heart-shaped, as large as Wickson and more largely colored, so fragrant that a whole house is perfumed with a single fruit; delicious as could be desired or imagined, and, above all, it ripens here July 12th, before any other good plum, and nearly a month before Wickson.

"Tree extremely vigorous, rather upright growth with strong branches, prominent buds and very large leaves—the very picture of hearty vigor.

"Productive as the Burbank, about four or five times as large, two or three weeks earlier and very much more richly colored.

"The most wonderful plum ever grown, and one which will change the whole business of early fruit shipping."

We paid Mr. Burbank ten dollars (\$10.00.) for one foot of grafting wood of this plum,

Price, Small June Buds only, by mail postpaid, 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.

Sultan. (As described by Mr. Burbank.)—"This huge, oval, deep purplish crimson fruit is generally thought by those who have tested it to be the very best or one of the best plums produced.

"The flesh is remarkably firm and solid, fragrant, subacid or sweet, dark crimson, beautifully clouded and shaded with light pink, salmon and light yellow.

"Remarkable for the great proportion of flesh compared with the diminutive seed. The tree grows very rapidly. Exceedingly productive; ripening here a week before Burbank; a great keeper.

"A basket of these plums would attract instant attention anywhere by their unusual size and remarkable beauty of form and color."

Price, Small June Buds only, by mail postpaid, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Bartlett. (As described by Luther Burbank.)—"The wonderful combinations which can be made in fruits, will always be a surprise, even to those who have studiously prepared the way for them. Who could have believed that a plum would ever be produced which would in quality, flavor and fragrance be exactly like the ever popular Bartlett pear? Yet such are the facts, but the 'Bartlett' plum is so much superior to the Bartlett pear in its own peculiar fragrance and flavor that no one will ever eat the pear if this plum is at hand; and, better yet, it bears the second season, and will produce more fruit in ten years than the Bartlett pear will in twenty. Strange to say, the tree also grows upright, like its namesake the pear, and with its dark green leaves, which glisten as if highly polished, makes an ornamental tree almost unequalled.

"The fruit is oval, yellow, mostly over-spread with crimson, turning to deep crimson when fully ripe, with flakes and dots of yellow.

"Light salmon colored flesh, rather firm, yet juicy. Seed medium size, long, flat, semi-free. Ripens just before the Burbank."

Price, Small June Buds only, by mail postpaid, 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Shiro. (As described by Luther Burbank.)—"The fruit, which is produced in the utmost profusion, is medium to large, very uniform in size, clear light yellow, with an almost imperceptible thin white bloom; and so transparent that the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm yet juicy, rich, pleasant sub-acid, clingstone; ripens two weeks before the Burbank, and is nearly, or perhaps quite as productive. The fruit will keep in good condition for a month at least.

"From its ancestry and general appearance it should prove of great value where it is too cold to raise most of the good plums."

Price.—Small June Buds only, by mail postpaid, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

October Purple.—The introducer says of it: "The fruit is round in form, color a reddish purple, a little darker than the Bradshaw; flesh yellow, stone small, and in quality superb. The tree is a strong, erect grower, forming a nice, shapely head. Its season of ripening is about a month later than the Abundance or Burbank, or from the middle to the last of September. Its large, even size, and beautiful color, late season in ripening, long keeping and superb quality will make it a very desirable variety for the garden or for the market."

Price.—Small June Buds 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Apple.—"Named because of its close resemblance to an apple in general appearance, form, color and rare keeping qualities. Fruit averages about 2½ inches in diameter, striped and mottled until nearly ripe when it turns to a deep reddish

purple. The rich, high flavored sub-acid flesh is rather firm, pale red; nearly free-stone. Ripens soon after Burbank; sometimes keeps a month in good condition. Tree is a fine strong grower."

Price.—Small June buds, by mail postpaid, 20c. each, \$2.00 per dozen.

America.—"From seed of the native plum. "Robinson," crossed with the Japan plum, "Botan," combining the quality and size of the Japanese with the hardiness of our native. In growth and general appearance the tree is like a native, with drooping slender branches, a good grower and very prolific. Fruit is larger than the average Japan. It is not surpassed in beauty by any plum; color glossy coral red, flesh light yellow, moderately firm, of excellent quality, ripens two to three weeks before Burbank, is a splendid keeper. Should prove hardy all over the U. S. and succeed wherever plums can be grown."

Price.—Small June buds, by mail, postpaid, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Chalco.—"The result of twelve years' experiments in crossing Prums Simoni (Apricot Plum) with Japan and American varieties, it is the forerunner of a new hardy race of plums. Tree a tremendous grower and unsurpassed in productiveness, hardy. Fruit ripens just before Burbank; is large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant, seed small. Like the Apricot Plum the fruit is almost stemless and completely surrounds the older branches. A superior shipping sort, ripening well when picked green and keeps nearly a month."

Price.—Small June buds, by mail postpaid, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

General List of Japan Plums.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Price. —First-class, 5 to 6 feet, on Plum	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$20 00
Medium, 4 to 5 feet, "	20	2 00	15 00
Light, 3 to 4 feet, "	15	1 50	10 00
June Buds on Peach, by mail, postpaid,	10	1 00	

The Hale Plum.—A very handsome round-cordate plum, orange, thinly overlaid with mottled red, so as to have a yellowish-red appearance, or, in well-colored specimens, cherry-red with yellow specks; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with a very delicious, slightly acid flavor. Late.

Abundance (Botan).—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly over-spread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a vigorous upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested and cannot be too highly recommended.

Red June (Red Nagate).—Of immense value for its very early ripening. It is the best in quality of any of the early Japanese varieties and is exceptionally free from rot. The fruit is medium to large, roundish conical, deep purplish red, covered with bloom, very handsome and attractive, flesh pale yellow, firm and meaty, excellent in quality; half cling. Tree strong, and spreading, immensely productive and comes into bearing in two or three years.

Wickson.—Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a

fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper."

Burbank.—Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting.

Normand.—Strong, upright growing tree; very productive, fruit medium to large, skin golden yellow, with slight blush; small pit. Valuable for family or fancy market.

Chabot.—Yellow, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid; quality very good.

Satsuma Blood.—Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom, shape globular, or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small.

European Plums.

A rich, strong soil best suits the Plum. Good cultivation and regular fertilizing are required. The curculio must be closely watched during the formation of the fruit. Every morning jar down on sheets both insects and stung fruit.

Prices.—First-class, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

German Prune.—Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long, of good quality for the table, and much esteemed for drying and preserving; hangs long on the tree, and is firm, sweet and pleasant.

Green Gage.—Small; considered the standard of excellence. Midseason.

Imperial Gage.—Rather large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious, and on account of the tree being a good grower, is preferred by many to the Green Gage, ripens early.

Lombard.—Medium, round, oval; violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Flores Arctic — Remarkable for hardiness and freedom from curculio; a great bearer; dark purple; flavor very fine.

Bradshaw.—Very fine and early; dark violet red; juicy, sprightly and agreeable. Tree vigorous, erect and productive; valuable for market.

Grand Duke.—A very handsome plum especially valuable for market, its fine showy appearance causing it to sell readily and at good prices. It resembles Bradshaw in size and color, being very large and of a fine dark violet-red.

Niagara.—Very large; reddish purple entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Resembles Bradshaw.

Shropshire Damson.—A plum of fine quality; as free from the attacks of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly.

Reine Claude.—A large, fine variety; skin greenish yellow covered with a thick bloom; flesh yellow juicy, melting, with a rich, sugary, excellent flavor; separates from the stone.

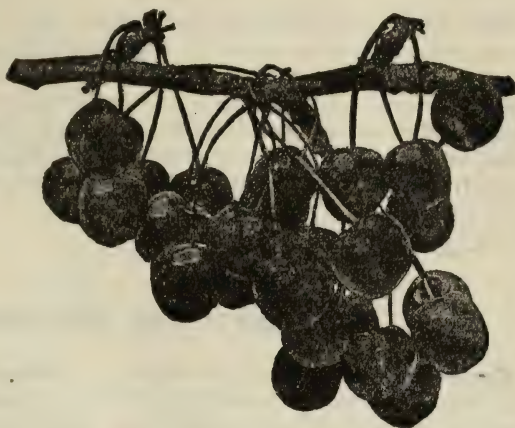
Shippers Pride.—Large, round, purple; very firm, excellent quality. A strong upright grower and regular bearer. Very productive.

Spaulding.—The fruit is large, yellowish green with marblings of a deeper green and a delicate white bloom; flesh pale yellow, exceedingly firm, of sugary sweetness.

Saratoga.—The tree is of vigorous growth and very prolific, coming into bearing early and seldom fails to mature a good crop. The fruit is of a large size, of a bright reddish-purplish color, covered with abundant bloom, roundish in form and excellent quality.

The New Cherry "Mercer."

GOOD MONEY WILL BE COUNTERFEITED; GREAT MEN IMITATED. UNSCRUPULOUS DEALERS CALL INFERIOR VARIETIES MERCER. As a warning we wish to say that varieties "as good as Mercer" and "the same as Mercer" are not Mercer. Do not buy them or you will be swindled. There is no other variety the same as Mercer, nor is there any as good. We take great pride in being the discoverers and introducers of this most remarkable and valuable New Cherry, Mercer. Before introducing, we sent



Mercer Cherry.

it to all the leading Pomologists throughout the country, all of whom pronounced it NEW AND UNEXCELLED IN SIZE, COLOR AND QUALITY. Prof. Van Deman, upon receipt of cherries and letter, wrote us he thought it the best cherry he ever saw, and suggested that if we had not already named it, we call it Mercer, in honor of the county in which we live. Since that time a few minor "Horticulturists (?)" and dealers have discovered that it is a wonderful cherry, and, incidentally, that they too have the same variety. They, therefore, offered other varieties, and claimed them to be the same as Mercer, but if you want the true Mercer, order from us, and you will get it grown from buds taken from the original tree, which is still the most vigorous cherry tree that we have ever known for its age—in the Summer of 1897 it yielded over thirty baskets of cherries which sold for \$2.25 per basket in our Trenton market. It, without doubt, is a seedling of the common Black Heart or Mazzard Cherry. The former owner of the farm on which we found it upon the purchase of that farm says of it: "I never ate a better cherry in my life, neither have I ever found one that was as good when canned, nor known the tree to miss bearing a full crop of cherries annually, always ripening them no matter how wet or dry the season may have been." This has been our experience with it since we have owned the tree. It has always proven itself ironclad against rot, worms and cold weather.

DESCRIPTION.—A seedling of Mazzard. The tree is the acme of healthy growth, the original tree being over 50 years old without showing any signs of decay or loss of vigor, maintaining its dark green leaves long after all other cherries have shed their foliage. The fruit buds are hardier than any other variety of heart cherries, thus ensuring annual crops. Fruit very large, often measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; color, dark glossy red, almost black when fully ripe, having the appearance of being varnished; quality unexcelled for table use or canning; ripens early, but will hang on the tree during any and all kinds of weather without showing any signs of rot long after it is ripe. Its freedom from rot and worms, wonderful keeping and shipping qualities, large size and beautiful glossy appearance procures for it the highest prices; this, with the wonderful productiveness of the tree, ensures to the planter for his investment a rich reward.

Our stock of this variety is limited. If we should be sold out when your order is received we will return your money at once.

	Each.	Per Dozen.
Prices.—Three-fourths inch caliper	\$0 50	\$5 00
Five-eighths inch	40	4 50
One-half inch	35	4 00

Cherries.

There are few more desirable trees than the Cherry. It may be planted near the street, or used to line avenues as an ornament, and it will at the same time produce an abundance of delicious fruit. This may be eaten out of the hand, preserved, or it will find a very ready market at highly profitable prices for shipping, canning, etc. The trees thrive in any well-drained location. The Duke and Morrello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, and the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather and may be grown in most places.

	Each.	Per Dozen.
Price.—First-class	\$0 40	\$4 00

Hearts and Bigarreus.

Centennial.—It is a seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau, which it resembles in appearance, but is much larger and obovate in form. In addition to its remarkable keeping properties the fruit is of immense size; beautiful amber, shaded red, with very firm yet tender flesh; sweet, rich luscious.

Black Tartarian.—An old and popular variety; large, purplish black, juicy, rich, excellent; early.

Coes Transparent.—Medium size; pale amber, mottled next to sun; tender, sweet and fine, early; one of the best.

Gov. Wood.—Large; roundish, depressed at stem; skin light yellow, shaded and marbled with bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; early.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, flesh very firm, juicy and delicious; pale yellow with a bright red cheek in the sun; eminently popular and deservedly so. Tree vigorous and productive.

Napoleon.—Very large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy and sweet. A vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best.

Rockport.—Large, pale amber with clear red, very handsome and excellent. Good bearer; early.

Windsor.—The tree is a vigorous, hardy and an early and good bearer. The cherries are obtuse, heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor; ripens early.

Duke and Morrello Cherries.

Dyehouse.—Resembles both the Duke and Morrello in wood and fruit; early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond; better and more productive.

English Morrello.—Medium to large, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Very late.

Early Richmond.—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive.

Large Montmorency.—A large, rich, acid cherry, larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

May Duke.—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety. Productive; early.

Olivet.—A variety of French origin. Large, globular, very shining, deep red sort; flesh red, tender, rich and sub-acid.

Wragg.—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium, dark purple, fine quality.

Apricots.

This is among the most delicious of fruit, and can be grown largely and successfully. Plant fifteen feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on Plums.

Price.—By freight or express, 4 to 5 feet Each. Per Dozen.
 \$0 25 \$2 50

Acme.—A new apricot from North China. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive. Fruit the very largest size a sweet, delicious free-stone; yellow, with red cheek.

Alexis.—Large to very large; yellow with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious.

Moorpark.—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor. Very productive.

Alexander.—Large size, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best.

J. L. Budd.—Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy; extra fine. The best late variety.

Harris Hardy.—A native seedling from Central New York, is being largely grown there for commercial purposes and is a **marked success**, fully as large as the best grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow apricots for home use or market, the Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation.

Persimmon-American.

This makes a very ornamental tree, and is hardy here. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to early frosts.

Price.—By mail, postpaid Each. Per Doz. Per 100.
 \$0 10 \$1 00
 By freight or express, 4 to 6 feet 10 1 00 \$3 00
 “ “ 3 to 4 feet 10 75 2 00

Quinces.

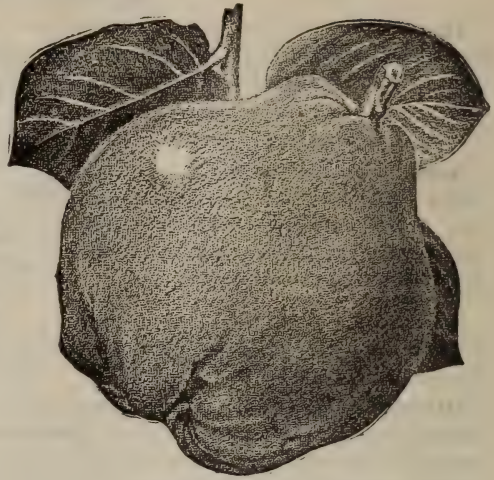
The Quince requires a deep, rich, moist soil, but if well manured and mulched they will succeed admirably on dry ground. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive and comes early into market. Prune off all dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Prices.—First-class, 4 to 5 feet Each. Per Doz. Per 100.
 \$0 25 \$2 50 \$15 00
 Medium, 3 to 4 feet 20 2 00 12 00
 Light, 2 to 3 feet 10 1 00 6 00
 By mail, postpaid, 1 year 10 1 00

Orange.—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties.

Champion.—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an excellent quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked.

Meeches Prolific.—A vigorous grower and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age, increasing in quality yearly to such an extent as to require vigorous thinning to prevent injury to the tree from overbearing. The fruit is large, lively orange color, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.



Meeches Prolific.

Mulberries.

Price,—4 to 6 ft., by freight or express, 25c. each; \$2,50 per dozen.

New American.—Equal to Downings in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle of June to middle of September.

Downing Everbearing.—Highly ornamental for street or lawn, yielding an abundant supply of very large, black, handsome berries, sweet, rich and excellent.



Downing Everbearing.

Nut Trees.

Paragon.—A magnificent Chestnut. The nuts are large, three or four in a burr, and in quality it is exceptionally sweet and rich. The tree is a most vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer.

Price.—1 year 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.



American Sweet Chestnut.

American Sweet Chestnut.—The fruit is small, but very sweet, and it shows a tendency to vary considerably in size and quality, showing that time and care only are needed to produce varieties which will equal in value the best Maroons of France. The American Chestnut possesses a great deal of value as an ornamental tree. It grows rapidly even in light porous drift, and soon makes a handsome round-headed specimen. It is very beautiful when it is covered early in July with its showy yellow flowers. Nothing meets with more ready sale than the sweet Chestnut, and the prices paid are fabulous compared with actual cost.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Price. —12 to 18 inch	\$0 10	\$1 00	\$4 00
By mail postpaid	10	1 00	—

Pedigree Japan Mammoth Chestnut.—The tree is decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive, of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young. Nuts of enormous size, and of better flavor than the Spanish Chestnut.

Trees commence to bear when but two or three years old, often producing a large crop as they stand in the nursery rows; and we have seen burrs containing from four to seven large perfect nuts. The size of the nuts are about four times larger than the wild Chestnut, and it is a tree which everyone should plant. The nuts are very fine and sell for a high price. The Japan seedlings are sure to produce nuts, and our long experience with this tree teaches us that seedlings are as sure to produce as grafted trees, and are longer lived.

Our pedigree Japan Mammoth are grown from selected seed of the genuine Japan Giant, and also produce nuts of immense size, and should not be confounded with what are generally offered as Japan Chestnut.

	Each.	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Price. —3 years, large	\$0 30	\$3 00	—
2 feet	15	1 25	\$8 00
By mail, postpaid	10	1 00	—

Ridgely.—Very large nuts of good quality; tree very productive.

Price.—15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. By mail postpaid at same price.

Pecans.—The Pecan is a very rapid growing tree, with light green foliage, which it retains until late in the Fall, rendering it a very conspicuous and attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance oblong, smooth, thin-shelled nuts with sweet and delicious kernels. The nuts are very desirable for family use, or valuable for market.

Price.—3 to 4 feet, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

5 to 6 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Black Walnut.—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality. **Price.** 2 to 3 feet, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

English Walnut or Madeira Nut.—

The large quantities of Nuts sold prove the estimation in which they are held for the table. This is called by some Persian and French Walnut. **Price.**—12 to 18 inches, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Shellbark or Tuscatine.—To our taste no other Nut that grows; either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements **Price.** 2 ft. 25c. each; \$2.50 per doz.; 4 to 6 inch. 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.; by mail, postpaid 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Asparagus.

For garden culture, plant in beds two feet apart each way; for field culture, make five feet apart and plant two feet apart in the rows. Set root six to eight inches below the surface, covering but two inches deep at first, and filling in after the plant has pushed forth, by degrees, the first season as you continue to cultivate. The size and earliness are always proportionate to the amount of manure applied.

We cannot send Asparagus by mail.

Donald's Elmira.—The stalks are very large, delicate green, tender and succulent.

Price.—two years old, 75c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000.

One year 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal.—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality.

Price.—Two years old, 75c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

One year 50c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth.—Its merits are size and great productiveness.

Price.—Two years old, 75c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000

One year, 50c. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—It is claimed to be an improvement on Conover's in that it yields a much heavier crop, fully as large and of much more even and regular size. It is fit for use nearly a week before Conover's.

Price.—Two year 75c. per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000.

One year old 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest materials for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning.

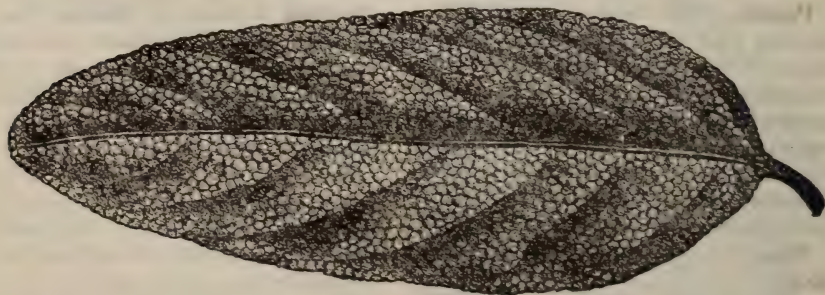
Linnæus.—Large, early, tender and fine. Strong, vigorous grower, producing extra large stalks of finest quality, of a decided pink color. For canning or cooking in any way its quality is unsurpassed.

	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
Price. —Large Clumps, by freight or express . . .	\$0 15	\$1 00	—
No. 1 Divided Roots	10	75	\$2 50

Hop Vine.

Golden Cluster Hop Vine.—A large, productive sort, growing in clusters and easily gathered; the finest variety. **Price.**—by mail, postpaid, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen. By freight or express same prices.

Sage.



Holt's Mammoth Sage.

Holt's Mammoth Sage.—This is the only variety of sage worth growing having larger leaves and not so liable to go to seed as the old varieties.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

By freight or express, 40c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

Grasses.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.—Unlike all other variegated plants, this has its striping or making across the leaf, instead of longitudinally. The flower spike is very showy, and when dried will last for years. Plant entirely hardy. **Price**,—15c. each.

Erianthus Ravennæ.—Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. **Price**,—10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Eulalia Graccillima.—Narrow green leaves with a silvery white mid-rib. For center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant; perfectly hardy.

Price,—10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Eulalia Japonica Variegata.—A hardy perennial, with long narrow leaves striped with green and white. **Price**,—15c. each

Ornamental Trees.

Beech, Rivers Purple-Leaved.—Resembles the American in habit and rapidity of growth. The foliage, which is of dark purple or chocolate color produces a most effective contrast to the green of other trees. Unquestionably one of the most conspicuous and ornamental deciduous trees. We recommend it as one of the finest trees that can be planted on a lawn or for a shade tree. **Price**, Grafted trees, by freight or express, 2 to 3 feet, at 60c. each; 3 to 4 feet, at 75c. each.

Catalpa Bungeii (Umbrella Tree.)—It forms a perfect, half-globular or umbrella head, with foliage of a deep green color.

Price,—6 feet, 2 year heads, 75c. each.

Dogwood, Weeping.—A peculiar variety of weeping tree, making a straight upward leader, while the side branches are gracefully pendulous.

Price,—3 feet, at 75c. each.

Carolina Poplar.—A handsomely formed, rapid growing tree, with angular branches; angles forming whitish lines, which persist even after the tree has attained its growth; trunk furrowed even in old age. One of the handsomest and hardiest of the genus.

Price,—10 to 12 ft., 40c. each.

Elm, Camperdown Weeping. (Ulmus Pendula).—Grafted five to six feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque of drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. **Price**,—\$1.00 each.

Weeping Mulberry (Tea Weeping).—A graceful weeping tree of recent introduction; foliage handsomely cut, glossy and green, exceedingly hardy. A most desirable tree for lawns or cemetery planting. **Price**,—2 year heads, at 75c. each.

Ash, Mountain. (Sorbus Aucuparia).—A small, pretty tree with pinnate foliage, it bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are very handsome.

Price,—6 to 8 feet, at 75c. each.

Norway Maple.—A large handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad deep green shining foliage.

Price,—9 to 10 feet, 75c. each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Sugar or Rock Maple.—Moderate grower: long lived; symmetrical habit; dense shade. We consider this one of the most desirable shade trees for planting along drives or avenues.

Price,—10 feet, very fine, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen. 12 to 15 ft., 75c. each.

Silver Maple.—For producing a quick shade, and especially for street planting, there are few trees superior. **Price**,—9 to 10 feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering.
Price,—5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering.—
Price,—4 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

European Linden.—Leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden. **Price**,—5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

Elm, American. (Ulmus Americana.)—A noble tree, of strong rapid growth; lofty sweeping branches of great elegance and grace. Suitable for street or lawn planting. **Price**,—10 feet, at 75c. each.

Magnolia Soulangeana.—Flowers very large, three to five inches in diameter white and purple.

Price,—2 to 3 feet, 75c. each.

Magnolia Conspicua.—This is the best pure white Magnolia in cultivation.

Price,—2 to 3 feet, 75c. each.

Hardy Shrubs.

Price.—For Shrubbery, 25c. each : \$2.50 per dozen ; except where noted.

Althea, Variegated Leaf.—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon.—Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom.



== Variegated Dogwood.

== Variegated Dogwood.—A remarkable variety, with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red ; wood dark red, retaining its color the entire year. A beautiful and attractive free-flowering shrub ; entirely hardy. **Price,** 50c. each.

Deutzia Crenata Flora Plena.—Flowers double, white tinged with rose.

Deutzia Crenata Plena Alba.—Double white flowers, delicately margined.

Deutzia Gracilis.—A dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early Summer.

Deutzia Scabra.—Single white flowers produced in early Summer.

Sumac Cut-Leaf.—Low tree, or shrub, with deeply-cut dropping leaves, which turn to rich red in the Autumn. Desirable in clumps, to produce tropical effect.

Clethra Alnifolia.—Its spikes of highly fragrant white flowers, which are produced in lavish profusion during nearly the entire Summer, are attractive to the bees, which delight especially in this flower. **Price,**—by freight or express, 15c. each ; \$1.50 per dozen.

Viburnum Plicatum (Japan Snowball.)—From North China, has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads, of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very valuable Shrub.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—The *Hydrangea Grandiflora* continues to be one of the best and most beautiful hardy ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age ; it grows three to four feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country ; needs no protection in Winter. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to a pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal trusses, nearly a foot long and nearly as much in diameter ; the plant is of bushy and compact growth, and when laden with its great masses of bloom is exceedingly striking and attractive.

Price,—by mail, postpaid. 20c. each ; \$2.00 per dozen. Larger plants by freight or express, 20c. each ; \$2.00 per dozen.

Variegated-Leaf Wegelia.—Dwarf spreading habit, and possessing clearly defined variegated leaves ; stands the sun well, and is, perhaps, the best variegated shrub ; flowers delicate pink.

Spirea Prunifolia.—Flowers double, white and abundant in May.

Spirea Reevesii.—A graceful, slightly drooping variety, covered with abundant white flowers. Double.

Golden Spirea.—A golden form of *Spirea Opulifolia*, distinctly yellow, rich and massive looking. One of the most effective large Shrubs on the lawn.

Spirea Callosa.—Medium sized bush, flowering late in June, in immense flat corymbs of pink flowers.

Spirea Van Houttii.—An upright growing Shrub with graceful slender branches and bright green foliage, rather curiously lobed. The flowers of pure white are in great clusters and form cylindrical plumes two feet long.

Lilacs.

Price.—25c. each.

Siberian White.—A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers white with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering.

Common Purple.—The common purple species; a strong grower and one of the best.

Common White.—Flowers pure white; very fragrant, beautiful.

Persian White.—Slender growth; fine; beautiful white flowers.

Persian Purple.—Persian; foliage small; flowers purple; blooms in early Spring and Fall.

New Lilacs.

Price.—50c. each.

Japonica.—A new species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other lilacs.

Charles X.—A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves. Flowers reddish purple.

villosa.—A new species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the *White Fringe*. Especially valuable; as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

le Gaulois.—Panicle very large and compact; flowers deep peach color.

Lovaniensis.—Silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade; panicle large and very erect, showing off the individual flowers to good advantage. An acquisition.

Ludwig Spæth.—Panicle long; individual flowers large, single; dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color.

virginalis.—Flowers pure white; large; compact panicles more delicate than the common.

Princess Alexandra.—A variety with pure white flowers; panicles medium to large. One of the finest white flowering varieties.

Prince of Wales.—Panicles medium to large; flowers purplish lilac, the petals slightly curling near the edge, giving the flowers the appearance of being striped.

Josikæa. (Josika's or Chionanthus-leaved Lilac.)—From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Esteemed particularly for its fine habit and foliage.

rothomagensis rubra. (Rouen Lilac).—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. One of the finest Lilacs.

President Grevy.—A beautiful blue; individual flowers very double and very large, measuring three-quarters of an inch in diameter; the panicle is magnificent and measures eleven inches in length and five inches across. One of the finest Lilacs.

rubella plena.—Flowers large, very double, clear violet red.

Mock Orange or Syringa.

Price,—25c. each.

Large Flowered (*Philadelphus Grandiflora*.)—A large growing Shrub; flowers snow white, in great profusion; June to July.

Sweet Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Corenarius*.)—A hardy Shrub of rounded form and luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers in June. This is one of the first to bloom and deserves a prominent place in all collections.

grandiflorus. (Large-flowered Syringa.)—Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling,

speciosissimus.—Of dwarf habit, forming bushes about 3 feet in height and covered with very large white, sweet-scented flowers. Distinct and fine.

foliis aureis. (Golden-leaved Syringa.)—A very pretty plant of medium size of golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs

Gordonianus. (Gordon's Syringa.)—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant, blooms late, and valuable on that account.

laxus.—Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort.

Yokohama.—A very fragrant species from Japan, of upright, compact habit; foliage plaited. Makes a beautiful shrub.

flore pleno. (Double-flowering Syringa.)—A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers.

Evergreens.

Retinospora Plumosa.—A very hardy species of graceful habit, with fine delicate green foliage. One of the best.

Price,—18 to 24 inches, 25c. each.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.—This variety is one of the handsomest and perhaps the most useful of the genus. It is entirely hardy, of rapid growth, its branches tipped with bright, golden colored foliage retained throughout the year.

Price,—18 to 24 inches, 25c. each.

Retinospora Squarrosa.—Of rapid growth; pyramidal form; foliage of a whitish hue, very delicate and beautiful. An elegant plant.

Price,—2 to 3 feet, 50c. each.

Irish Juniper.—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Price,—2 feet, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

18 inches, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

American Arbor Vitæ.—It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no

plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground, or for any other purpose.

Price,—3 feet, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

Compacta. (*Arbor Vitæ*.)—18 to 24 inches, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Hemlock Spruce.—One of the most beautiful evergreen trees, with gracefully drooping branches. There is nothing prettier for hedges or well-trimmed specimen trees for lawns. Somewhat pendulous and delicate in appearance; foliage light, yet tufted; form conical.

Price,—2 to 2½ feet, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Norway Spruce.—A well-known species of great hardiness; of rapid growth; pyramidal form; dark green foliage; branches sweeping, feathery and very graceful.

Price,—18 to 24 inches, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Hardy Vines and Creepers.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan or Boston Ivy).—A beautiful hardy climbing plant of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Price,—15c. each ; \$1.00 per dozen.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.—A strong vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, covered with flowers from June to November. The best Honeysuckle.

Price,—15c. each.

Wisteria Sinensis.—This is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have. It grows very rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are a beautiful shade of blue and hang in graceful pendulous clusters. Two-year and three-year vines.

Price,—25c. each ; \$2.50 per dozen.

Clematis.—(PANICULATA new Sweet Scented Japan). No introduction of recent years has met with such ready sale and given so perfect satisfaction wherever planted. It grows and thrives anywhere and is a very rapid grower and profuse bloomer. The flowers are pure white, borne in large clusters, converting the plant into a perfect mass of white. Its extreme hardiness, bright green foliage and delightfully fragrant flowers serve to make this one of the finest hardy climbing plants in cultivation.

Price,—By mail, postpaid, 15c. each ; \$1.50 per dozen.

PLATYCODON.

(*Wahlenbergia*.)

Hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form large clumps, and are excellent for planting among shrubbery.

Price.—By mail, postpaid, mixed, blue and white, 10c. each ; \$1.00 per dozen.

Hedges.

California Privet.—Decidedly the finest and best of all plants for forming an ornamental hedge, its foliage being so abundant as to produce a wall of the deepest, richest green imaginable.

Price,—Fine 2-year stocky plants, \$4.00 per 100 ; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00 per 100 ; 12 to 18 inches \$2.00 per 100.

American Arbor Vitæ.—One of the most desirable evergreen hedge plants ; best adapted for screens or wind-breaks.

Price,—2 to 3 feet, \$8.00 per 100.

Althea, Variegated Leaf.—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with light yellow. Flowers double purple. One of the finest variegated leaved shrubs.

Price,—18 to 24 inches, \$7.00 per 100.

Hardy Orange.—Though ornamental and desirable as a single specimen for any yard or lawn, it is especially adapted for permanent hedges, possessing a dense habit of growth and an abundance of sharp thorns. Being of dwarf habit it needs but little trimming.

Price,—3 to 4 feet, 15c. each ; \$1.25 per dozen ; \$10.00 per 100.

Osage Orange.—The well-known and extensively planted Thorn Hedge. The cheapest hedge plant grown ; makes a strong, durable fence, and when well trimmed is attractive.

Price,—1 year, 50c. per 100 ; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Hemlock Spruce.—Popular variety ; makes a very dense and compact hedge.

Price,—2 to 3 ft., \$12.00 per 100.

Roses.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that our roses are not grown in green-houses, nor are they potted roses, but are strong 2-year-old field grown, ready for blooming this season.

The Four Ramblers.

Crimson, Pink, White, and Yellow.

Four beautiful hardy climbing roses. The introduction of these new Ramblers furnishes us with new colors for the decoration of porches and pillars.

Price.—Extra strong 2-year plants, 20c. each; 1 plant of each 4 varieties, 75c.

Crimson Rambler.—The introduction of this sterling variety makes the greatest advance in climbing roses that we have had in the last quarter of a century. Perfectly hardy; wonderfully free flowering; rich glowing crimson; intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots ten to twelve feet long in a season after the first year or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded or without showing any of the purplish tinge so often seen in dark roses for an unusual length of time. For walls, pillars and porches, or any other place where a hardy climbing rose is wanted, nothing can be more desirable or beautiful. As many as 300 blooms have been counted on a single branch.

Pink Rambler.—This fine, hardy climbing rose is very vigorous and easily reaches a height of twenty-five to thirty feet. The flowers are borne in clusters, as many as 60 being frequently found in a single cluster; they are deep pink, quite full and exceedingly fragrant. In hardiness, freedom of bloom, form and color of flower, and vigorous climbing habit, this variety is similar to Crimson Rambler. A magnificent effect can be had by grouping the White, Yellow and Pink Ramblers with Crimson Ramblers.

White Rambler.—Beyond question the highest type of a hardy white climbing rose yet introduced. The flowers are produced in splendid large clusters, after the same fashion as Crimson Rambler, having the same distinct pyramidal form found in no other rose but Rambler family. The color is pure white without a blemish. They remain on the bush from three to five weeks, and a well established plant is a sight to behold. The habit of growth is vigorous, young plants throwing up shoots eight to ten feet in height in a single season.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia).—A worthy companion to Crimson Rambler. A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler in large clusters; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet scented. Color a clear decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in anyway hardy. Yellow Rambler has successfully withstood, unprotected, a continued temperature of from zero to two degrees below proving it to be the hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth



Yellow Rambler.

of 10 to 12 feet in a single season. The flowers are very lasting, keeping in perfect condition three or four weeks without fading. A strong plant in full bloom makes one of the finest pillar or porch plants imaginable.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Price.—Strong plants, out-door grown, 20c. each ; \$2.00 per dozen.

John Hopper.—The flowers are large, very regular and full. Color a brilliant rose, changing to a bright glowing pink, shaded with rich scarlet.

Clio. — Flesh-color. One of the finest roses, having the most delicate texture and coloring imaginable. In size, very large. Flowers measuring five inches in diameter, and truly magnificent in appearance. The plant is a very vigorous grower, perfectly hardy; flowers freely produced throughout the season.

Marshall P. Wilder. — Flowers are large, semi-globular, full and of good substance, color bright, scarlet crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant. Should be planted more generally, as its ease of growth, freedom of bloom and fine flowers make it a most desirable rose.

Coquette des Blanches.— A finely formed, pure white rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest and most beautiful of the white Hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery.

Persian Yellow. This is the finest of all yellow roses. The bush is literally covered with deep-golden yellow flowers of the richest hue. The flowers are double, full, and well formed. This is the only hardy, deep yellow rose grown.

Margaret Dickson. — The flower is of magnificent form and very large, rivalling in size Paul Neyron, which is claimed to be the largest of roses. In color it is the most beautiful waxy white. The petals are large, well-shaped; they are prettily curled back or reflexed, which adds much to the beauty of the flower. The buds are large and especially handsome. The growth is extremely vigorous. In hardiness it may be called an iron-clad.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color, splendid foliage and habit, with large flowers.

Madame Masson.—A magnificent hardy rose, free blooming, large and handsome, color clear, bright rosy red, deliciously fragrant.

General Jacqueminot.—Deep brilliant shade crimson, with large petals, globular with high center, a well-known favorite, still one of the best.

Baronne de Bonstettin.— Splendid large flowers, very double and full; color rich dark red; passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented and very beautiful.

Coquette des Alps.—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large; full, finely formed flower; color pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush.

Magna Charta. — A splendid rose; extra-large, full flowers, very double; of fine form and sweet; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; a sure and profuse bloomer; one of the hardiest and best for general planting.

Earl of Dufferin.—A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color, deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

Jersey Beauty. (New Evergreen Rose) —Foliage leathery, flowers large, single, three inches in diameter, pale yellow, fragrant and produced in great profusion.

Prince Camille de Rohan. — Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black.

Baroness Rothschild.—Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest exhibition varieties. The wood is short jointed; very hardy and a late bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet.—Pink, distinct, very large, cupped shaped; somewhat fragrant. As an exhibition rose, will rank with its rival, *Baroness Rothschild*.

Moss Roses.

Price.—Strong 2 year, 20c. each ; \$2.00 per dozen.

Henry Martin.—Rich, glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson ; large globular flower, very full and sweet, finely mossed.

Blanche Moreau.—Pure white, large, full and perfect form.

Countess of Murinais.—One of the finest pure white Moss Roses ; the buds are elegantly mossed ; flowers large, full and fragrant ; a valuable and very beautiful variety.

Climbing Roses.

Price.—20c. each ; \$2.00 per dozen.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rose red, large and cupped ; a splendid grower.

Seven Sisters.—Crimson, changing all shades to white.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, nearly white ; one of the best white climbers.

White Pet.—A strong growing, abundant blooming climbing Polyantha. An excellent pillar Rose, blooming in immense clusters of pure white flowers.

Tennessee Belle.—A robust, vigorous climber and free bloomer ; bright rose.

Yucca Filamentosa.

(An Evergreen.)

This plant is an object of beauty the year round. The leaves are one or two feet long, bristling out at all angles with sharp points ; flower stalk stout, four or five feet high, with 50 to 200 bell-shaped, creamy white blossoms hanging from branching arms. It is of a tropical appearance and truly magnificent. Perfectly hardy and lives to a great age. This plant, used for borders, has for years been the admiration of all beholders. Not only are they attractive while in bloom, but during the Fall and Winter their bright green foliage is always a pleasing and refreshing sight.

Price.—2 year plants 10c. each ; \$1.00 per dozen.

A Grand New Hardy Perennial.

Rudbeckia, "Golden Glow."

This is a superb new hardy perennial plant, growing eight feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long graceful stems, exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as Cactus Dahlias. The stalwart plants, laden with sheaves of golden blossoms as large as fair Chrysanthemums, and all having an elegant, graceful appearance, is a sight not soon forgotten. As cut flowers the blooms last well. It is a strong grower, is perfectly hardy, and blooms continuously throughout August and September. We regard it as one of the most effective plants in cultivation.

Price.—Strong plants, 5c. each ; 50c. a dozen.

NOTICE.—All Claims for Defective Stock must be made at
Once upon receipt of the same.

It is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for a sum greater than originally received for that particular stock.

Address all communications to

JOS. H. Black, Son & Co.,

Lock Drawer 53.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

**New Jersey State Board
of Agriculture,
Office of the State Entomologist.**

No. 8, 1900.

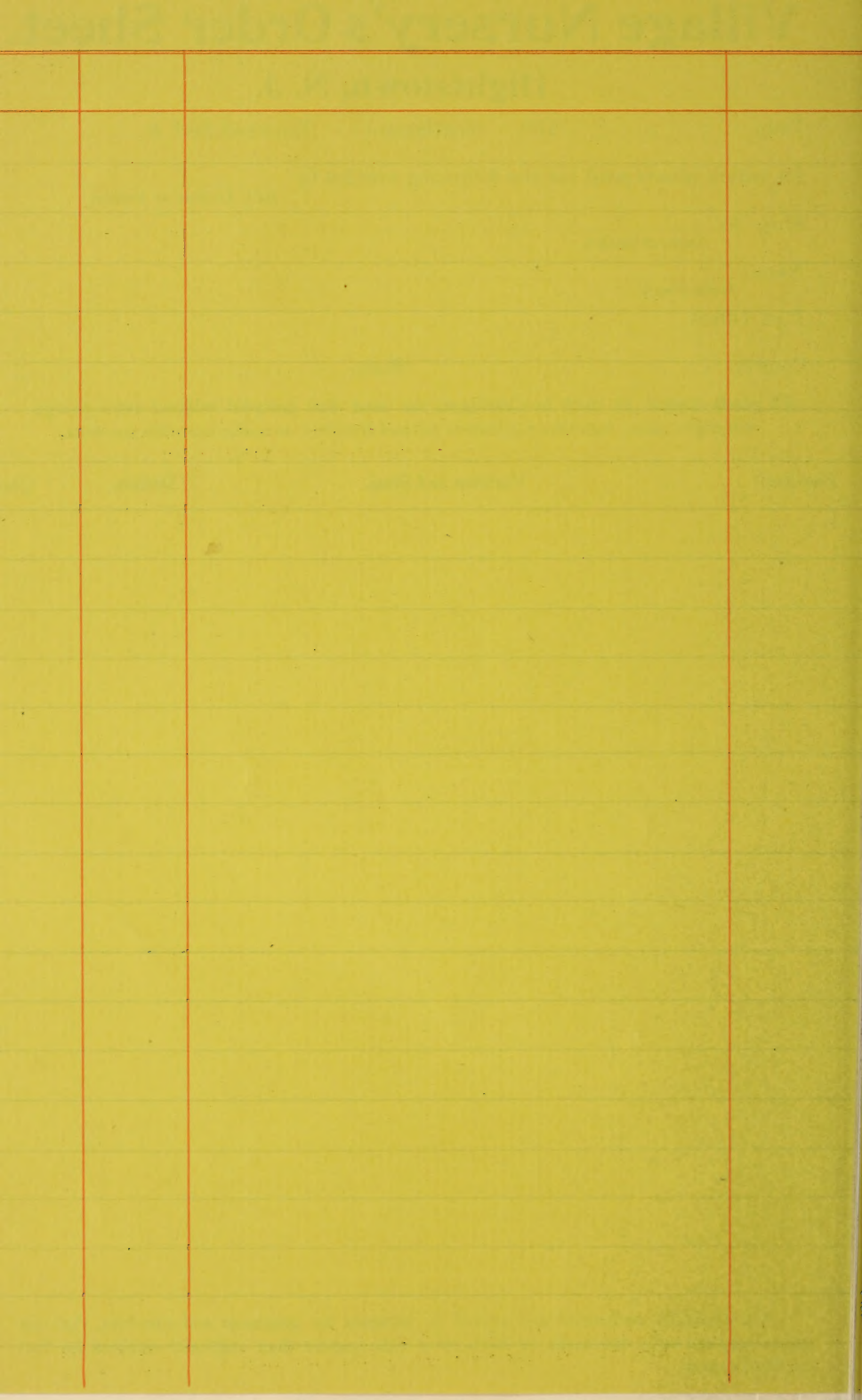
New Brunswick, N. J., October 1, 1900.

This is to Certify, That I have this 29th day of September, 1900, inspected the general nursery stock growing on the Village Nurseries, Jos. H. Black, Son & Co., Proprietors, at Hightstown, in Mercer County, New Jersey, and have found the same apparently free from San Jose Scale and other dangerously injurious insect pests; also, that the examined stock seemed healthy.

I Further Certify, That the nursery has a properly constructed house 12x13x20 feet for fumigating with hydrocyanic acid gas, upon which I have marked the quantity of cyanide of potassium required for an effective charge.

This Certificate expires June 1st, 1901, and covers only stock actually on the nurseries when examined.

**John B. Smith,
State Entomologist.**



“Pedigree.”

New Seedling Strawberries

are just what we say they are.

You will notice what the RURAL NEW YORKER says about them.

The half-tone cuts used were made by RURAL NEW YORKER from photographs of *fruit specimens grown on their own grounds.*

We quote from RURAL NEW YORKER because we consider it the most *reliable Agricultural and Horticultural paper published in the United States.* It publishes its honest opinions *without fear or favor* and therefore is the most valuable paper for the farmers or fruit grower because *its reports may be depended upon.*



New Japan Plums,

Climax, Sultan, Shiro, Bartlett, October Purple,
Apple, America and Chalco,

came to us highly recommended by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California, who originated them and the descriptions given are his.